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WHOLE No 2317.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY SHOT BY AN ANARCHIST.

SHOT WHILE HIS HAND IS EXTENDED IN FRIENDSHIP

The Assassin Carries His Revolver Swathed in the Bandages About His Fist.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—It was just after the daily organ recital yesterday in the splendid Temple of Music that the dastardly attempt was made upon the life of President McKinley.

The President, though well guarded by United States secret service detectives, was fully exposed to such an attack as occurred. He stood on the edge of the raised dais, upon which stands the great pipe organ at the east side of the magnificent structure. Throngs of people crowded in at the various entrances to gaze upon their executive, perchance to clasp his hand, and then file their way out.

The President was in a cheerful mood, and was enjoying to the full the hearty evidence of good will which everywhere met his gaze. On his right stood John G. Milburn of Buffalo, president of the Pan-American exposition, chatting with the President and introducing him especially to persons of note who approached. Upon the President's left stood Mr. Cortelyou.

ASSASSIN GREETED PRESIDENT.

A few minutes after 4 p. m. a medium-sized man of ordinary appearance, and plainly dressed in black, approached as if to greet the President. Both Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn noticed that the man's hand was swathed in a bandage or handkerchief. Reports of bystanders differ as to which hand. He worked his way amid the stream of people up to the edge of the dais, until he was within two feet of the President.

President McKinley smiled, bowed and extended his hand in that spirit of geniality the American people so well know, when suddenly the sharp crack of a revolver rang out.

There was an instant of almost complete silence. The President stood stock still, a look of hesitancy, almost of bewilderment on his face. He then retreated a step, while a pallor began to steal over his features.

The multitude, only partially aware that something serious had happened, paused in surprise while necks were craned and all eyes turned as one to the rostrum where a great tragedy was being enacted.

CAPTURE OF ASSAILANT.

Then came a commotion. Three men threw themselves forward as with one impulse, and sprang toward the would-be assassin. Two of them were United States secret service men who were on the lookout and whose duty it was to guard against just such a calamity as had here befallen the President and the nation. The third was a bystander, a negro, who had only an instant previous grasped the hand of the President. In a twinkling the assassin was borne to the ground, his weapon was wrested from his grasp, and strong arms pinioned him down.

Then the multitude which thronged the edifice began to come to a realizing sense of the awfulness of the scene of which they had been unwilling witnesses.

For a moment the confusion was terrible. The crowd surged forward, regardless of consequences. Men shouted and fought, women screamed and children cried. Some of those nearest the doors fled from the edifice in fear of a stampede, while hundreds from the outside struggled blindly forward in the effort to penetrate the crowded building and solve the mystery of the excitement and panic.

CALMNESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Of the multitude which witnessed and bore a part in the scene of turmoil and turbulence there was but one mind which seemed to retain its equilibrium, one eye which gazed with unflinching calmness, and one voice that retained its even tenor and faltered not at the most critical juncture. They were the mind and hand and the eye and the voice of President McKinley.

After the first shock of the assassin's shot he retreated a step. Then, as the detectives leaped upon his assailant, he turned, walked steadily to a chair and seated himself, at the same time removing his hat and bowing his head in his hands.

In an instant Secretary Cortelyou and President Milburn were at his side. His waistcoat was hurriedly opened, the President meanwhile admonishing those about him to remain calm and telling them not to be alarmed.

"But you are wounded!" cried his secretary. "Let me examine."

"No, I think not," answered the President. "I am not badly hurt. I assure you."

Nevertheless his garments were hastily loosened, and when a trickling stream of crimson was seen to wind its way down his breast, spreading its tell-tale stain over the white surface of the linen, their worst fears were confirmed.

TERRIFIC CRUSH OF SPECTATORS.

A force of exposition guards were soon on the scene and an effort was made to clear the building. By this time the crush was terrific. Spectators crowded down the stairways from the galleries, the crowd on the floor surged forward toward the rostrum, while, despite the strenuous efforts of police and guards, the throng without struggled madly to obtain admission.

The President's assailant in the meantime had been hustled by exposition guards to the rear of the building, where he was held while the building was cleared, and later he was turned over to Superintendent Bull of the Buffalo police department, who took the prisoner to No. 13 police station and afterwards to police headquarters.

As soon as the crowd in the Temple of Music had dispersed sufficiently the President was removed in the automobile ambulance and taken to the exposition hospital, where an examination was made. The best medical skill was summoned and within a brief period several of Buffalo's best known practitioners were at the patient's side.

EXAMINATION OF WOUNDS.

The President retained the full exercise of his faculties until placed on the operating table and subjected to an anesthetic. Upon the first examination it was ascertained that one bullet had taken effect in the right breast just below the nipple, causing a comparatively harmless wound.

The other took effect in the abdomen, about four inches below the left nipple, four inches to the left of the navel and about on a level with it. The second bullet was probed for upon arrival at the exposition hospital. The walls of the abdomen were opened, but the ball was not located. The incision was hastily closed, and, after a hasty consultation, it was decided to remove the patient to the home of President Milburn. This was done, the automobile ambulance being used for the purpose.

Arriving at the Milburn residence all persons save the medical attendants, nurses and the officials immediately concerned were excluded and the task of probing for the bullet which had lodged in the abdomen was begun by Dr. Roswell Parke.

When the news of the crime was telephoned to the home of President Milburn, where Mrs. McKinley was resting, immediate steps were taken to spare her the shock of a premature statement of the occurrence until the true condition of the President could be ascertained. Guards were stationed and no one was permitted to approach the house.

IDENTITY OF THE PRISONER

His Name is Leon Czolgosz and His Address Cleveland.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—While the wounded president was being borne from the exposition hospital to the Milburn residence between rows of onlookers with bared heads, a far different spectacle was being witnessed along the route of his assailant's journey from the scene of his crime to police headquarters. The trip was made so quickly that the prisoner was safely landed within the wide portals of the police station and the doors closed before anyone was aware of his presence.

At police headquarters his custodians were met by a strong cordon of police which was drawn up across the pavement on Pearl street and admittance was denied to any but officials authorized to take part in the examination of the prisoner. In a few minutes, the crowd had grown from tens to hundreds and these in turn quickly swelled to thousands, until the street was completely blocked with a mass of humanity.

It was at this juncture that some one raised the cry of "Lynch him." Like a flash the cry was taken up and the whole crowd re-echoed the cry, "Lynch him."

"Hang him."

POLICE DISPERSE EXCITED CROWD

The situation was becoming critical when suddenly the big doors were flung open and a squad of reserves advanced with solid front, drove the crowd back and gradually succeeded in dispersing

them from about the entrance to the station.

Inside the station were assembled District Attorney Penny, Superintendent of Police Bull, Captain Reagan and other officials. The prisoner first proved quite communicative, so much so, in fact, that little dependence could be placed on what he said. He first gave his name as Fred Nieman, said that he had been in Buffalo about a week. He said he had been boarding at a place in Broadway.

Later this place was located at John Nowak's saloon, a Raines law hotel, 1078 Broadway. Here the prisoner occupied room 8. Nowak, the proprietor, said he knew very little about his guest. He came there, he declared, last Saturday, saying he had come to see the exposition and that his home was in Toledo. He had been alone at all times about Nowak's place, and had had no visitors. In his room was found a small traveling bag of cheap make. It contained an empty cartridge box and a few clothes.

With these facts in hand, the police went at the prisoner with renewed vigor in the effort to obtain either a full confession or a straight account of his identity and movements prior to his arrival in Buffalo. He at first admitted that he was an anarchist in sympathy at least, but denied strenuously that the attempt on the life of the president was a result of a preconcerted plot on the part of any anarchist society.

NO SIGN OF REMORSE BETRAYED.

At times he was defiant and again indifferent. But at no time did he betray the remotest sign of remorse. He declared the deed was not premeditated, but in the same breath refused to say why he perpetrated it. When charged by District Attorney Penny with being the instrument of an organized band of conspirators, he protested vehemently that he never even thought of perpetrating the crime until this morning.

Later it was learned that he had confessed that his name is Leon Czolgosz. He is of Polish-German extraction. His home is in Cleveland, where he has seven brothers and sisters. He is an avowed anarchist and an ardent disciple of Emma Goldman, whose teachings, he alleges, are responsible for his attack on the president. He denied steadfastly that he is the instrument of any body of plotters. He declares he did not even have a confederate. His only reason for the deed, he declares, is that he believed the present form of government in the United States was unjust and he concluded that the most effective way to remedy it was to kill the president. These conclusions, he declares, he reached through the teachings of Emma Goldman.

SEARCH FOR AN ACCOMPLICE.

Although Czolgosz refused to incriminate any one else in the plot to kill President McKinley, the police are of the opinion that one other man walked directly in front of Czolgosz and shielded him from the sight of the secret service men. The police have a good description of him and his arrest may occur any moment. There is no doubt, according to the police, that this man was an accomplice of Czolgosz.

Two or three suspects were picked up in various parts of the city during the night, but they were released after undergoing an examination, each one proving an a. b. c.

Czolgosz does not appear to be insane. Detective Sergeant John Geary, who stood a few feet from Czolgosz when he fired the shots, and who caught President McKinley when he fell, was asked whether, in his opinion, Czolgosz was insane.

"He may be," said the detective, "but from all I saw of him, he is just an anarchist."

Czolgosz is not above the average height. His face is that of a typical German. He awoke at an early hour this morning and ate a hearty breakfast. He appears to be very nervous, and

starts suddenly when any one speaks to him. He proves to be very elusive in answering questions, however. The police worked with him until a late hour last night, and they admitted that very little progress had been made in bringing out facts from him regarding his past history.

CONFESSION OF CZOLGOSZ.

To a reporter District Attorney Penny gave the substance of Czolgosz's confession as follows:

"This man has admitted shooting the president. He says that he intended to kill, that he had been planning to do it for the last three days, since he came here. He went to the Temple of Music with murder in his heart, intending to shoot to kill. He fixed up his hand by tying a handkerchief around it, and waited his turn to get near the president. When he got directly in front of the president he fired. He says he had no confederate; that he was entirely alone in the planning and execution of this dastardly act."

"He says he is a believer in the theories propounded by Emma Goldman, whom he heard several times. He does not believe in our form of government, and therefore he does it his duty to get rid of the president."

This is the substance of the confession of Leon Czolgosz, who is a German Pole, and says his home is in the vicinity of Cleveland. He is 28 years of age, unmarried, and has seven brothers and two sisters living there. He worked for a time in the wire works at Newark, O. He exhibits no signs of remorse, and, aside from his nervousness, acts as if he had done what he considered a praiseworthy instead of a dastardly act.

STORY OF DETECTIVE IRELAND.

In an interview Secret Service Detective Ireland, who, with Officer Gallagher, was near the president when the shots were fired, said:

"It is incorrect, as has been stated, that the least fear of an assault was entertained by the presidential party. Since the Spanish war the president has traveled all over the country and has met people everywhere. In Canton he walked to church and down town without the sign of secret service men of any kind as an escort. In Washington he walks about the White House grounds, drives out freely and has enjoyed much freedom from the presence of detectives."

"It has been my custom to stand back of the president and just to his left, so that I could see the right hand of every person approaching. But yesterday I was requested to stand opposite the president so that Mr. Milburn could stand at the left and introduce the people who approached. In that way I was unable to get a good look at every one's right hand."

A few moments before Czolgosz approached, a man came along with three fingers of his right hand tied up in a bandage and he had shaken with his left. When Czolgosz came up I noticed that he was a boyish-looking fellow with an innocent face, perfectly calm, and I also noticed that his right hand was wrapped in what appeared to be a bandage. I watched him closely, but was interrupted by the man in front of him, who held onto the president's hand in an unusually long time. This man appeared to be an Italian and wore a short heavy black moustache. He was persistent, and it was necessary for me to push him along so that the others could reach the president."

FIRING OF THE TWO SHOTS.

"Just as he released the president's hand and as the president was reaching for the hand of the assassin there were two quick shots. Started for a moment, I looked and saw the president draw his right hand up under his coat, straighten up and pressing his lips together, give Czolgosz the most scornful and contemptuous look possible to imagine. At the same time I reached for the

young man and caught his left arm. The big negro standing just back of him, and who would have been next to take the president's hand, struck the young man in the neck with one hand and with the other reached for the revolver which had been discharged through the handkerchief, the shots from which had set fire to the linen.

"Immediately a dozen men fell upon the assassin and bore him to the floor. While on the floor Czolgosz tried again to discharge the revolver, but before he could point it at the president it was knocked from his hand by the negro. It flew across the floor and one of the artillerymen picked it up and put it in his pocket."

"On the way down to the station Czolgosz would not say a word but seemed greatly agitated."

HEARING FOR THE PRISONER.

Under the code of criminal procedure a prisoner has the right to a speedy hearing before a magistrate. Whether this right will be given, Czolgosz is a matter of speculation. A reporter asked Chief of Detectives Cusack today when Czolgosz would be brought into the police court.

"I don't know," said Mr. Cusack. "The matter rests with District Attorney Penny. His wishes will be obeyed by us. I don't know when he will be taken into court. It may be that we shall wait to see how the president's injuries result."

It has not been determined whether Czolgosz will be kept at police headquarters or taken to jail, but in all probability he will be kept at police headquarters and closely guarded until he has a preliminary hearing in the police court.

NEWS BROKEN TO MRS. M'KINLEY

Though an Invalid She Bears Up With Fortitude.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Immediately after the president was carried for the exposition grounds Director General W. L. Buchanan started for the Milburn residence to forestall any information that might reach there by telephone or otherwise. Luckily he was first to arrive with the information. The Niagara Falls trip had tired Mrs. McKinley and on returning to the Milburn residence she took leave of her nieces, Misses Barber, and the president's niece, Miss Duncan, as well as their hostess, Mrs. Milburn, and went to her room to rest.

Mr. Buchanan broke the news as gently as possible to the nieces and consulted with them and Mrs. Milburn as to the best course to pursue in breaking the news to Mrs. McKinley. It was finally decided that on her awakening or shortly thereafter Mr. Buchanan should break the news to her. In the meantime she had been sleeping peacefully.

Mrs. McKinley awoke from her sleep at about 5:30 o'clock. She was feeling splendidly, she said, and at once took up her crocheting, which is one of her favorite diversions.

Immediately on Mr. Buchanan's arrival at the Milburn home, he had telephonic communication therewith cut off, for already there had been several calls and he decided on this as the wisest course to pursue. Just Mrs. McKinley, hearing the continued ringing of the telephone bell, might inquire what it meant.

While the light of day continued, Mrs.

(Continued on Page 2.)

SYMPATHY OF FOREIGN POWERS

Great Britain and Germany Quick to Express Their Sympathy.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—The Lord Mayor has addressed to Ambassador Choate the following communication:

"The people of London have received with profound regret and great indignation intelligence of the dastardly attack on the life of the distinguished President of the United States, and they desire to convey through your excellency their sincere sympathy with your country in this melancholy event, and they trust that so valuable a life as President McKinley's may be spared for the welfare of the American people."

AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY.

The United States embassy also has received many telegrams and telephone messages from distinguished persons inquiring for news and expressing anxiety and regret at the attempt of the would-be assassin.

Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador to the United States, accompanied by his daughter, was one of the earliest callers at the United States embassy this morning. He expressed the greatest sympathy and anxiety regarding President McKinley's recovery. Other callers at the embassy included Judge Gray of Delaware, Professor Saunders of Harvard, and practically all the leading Americans in London.

The telegrams of sympathy and inquiry received at the embassy from all parts of Great Britain include messages from the mayors of Liverpool, Birmingham and Portsmouth.

EXPRESSIONS OF THE PRESS.

"England prays for McKinley," is printed in great black type across the front page of the Evening Star, and all the journals express the hope of the English people that the President will recover.

The Sun says: "The atrocious crime was committed for mere wantonness." The Evening News says: "That he may be spared in the prayer of every Englishman throughout the empire," and the paper mentions the curious resemblances in the circumstances surrounding the crime in Buffalo and those of the murder of President Carnot, whose assassin climbed to his victim's carriage and shot the ostensible purpose of shaking him.

The Echo eulogizes the personal traits of President McKinley as those on which English can dwell with unaffected appreciation.

It is understood that the American police are communicating with the police of the various European capitals with the view of learning whether Czolgosz had relations with foreign anarchists recently.

HIGH TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT.

In the absence of Lord Salisbury and the Marquis of Lansdowne from London, Schomberg McDermott, principal private secretary to the prime minister, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"You cannot use terms too strong in expressing our indignation at the outrage, and sympathy with the President. It is terrible. If Mr. McKinley dies, which we sincerely hope he will not, the whole world will lose a man of greater integrity and statesmanship than it even at present realizes. This latest attempt may lead to an international arrangement by which anarchists may be dealt with according to their deserts and this cancer of civilization be suppressed. Certainly England would favor such a plan. We and America are blamed on the continent for harboring anarchists."

"We are deeply relieved to hear the encouraging reports about the President's condition, but, remembering keenly how President Garfield lingered, we dread the possibility of complications until the second bullet is found. If the worst comes to the worst, which I dislike to contemplate, it is some slight satisfaction to know that the vice president is such an upright, level-headed man. I don't think European statesmen would feel a bit nervous about his direction of affairs. We sincerely trust, however, that such a contingency will not occur."

Throughout the government offices the same sentiments were echoed. In Washington itself the assassin could not have been more bitterly execrated.

CONDOLENCE FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 7.—Baron Von Richtofen, the secretary of foreign affairs, when he received the news of the attempt on the life of President McKinley, called at the United States embassy this morning to express his sympathy. A number of diplomatic corps members also called for the same purpose.

M'KINLEY OUTLINES AMERICAN POLICY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—President McKinley, speaking at Buffalo, said America must increase her mercantile marine, build the Isthmian Canal, construct a Pacific cable and pursue a policy of commercial reciprocity.

The world's record for a mile and 70 yards was made at Chicago September 5, by Jimmes in 1:42 2-5, beating the former record by Lillian Lee of 1:45 1-2.

A \$400,000 theater is projected for Union Square, in San Francisco.

Luth Tibbets, the first cultivator of the Navel orange, is ending his days in poverty in the Riverside poorhouse.

PLANTERS WANT TIME

Kohala Water Case Is Still in Air.

SUGAR MEN WILL INVESTIGATE IT

No One Opposes But All Want to Know What is Involved in Enterprise.

BEFORE the license to gather and sell the waters of the Kohala mountain ranges is issued to John Walter Jones, there will be a ventilation of the proposition, a thorough consideration of the plans which are to be followed by the capitalists who are said to be behind the man whose name appears as the sole beneficiary of the magnificent lease.

The feeling in the city is that an attempt was made to railroad the lease through, and that there is as much need of publicity in this connection as there was in the matter of the Wahiawa water lease. In general there was nothing known of the content of the scheme until the close of the meeting in the office of the Governor Monday morning, at which time Governor Dole asked the sugar men assembled, to listen to the outlines of a plan for the furnishing of water to the Kohala and Hamakua plantations.

Instantly the door opened and there entered Col. Jones, the brothers Gehr, Attorneys Robertson and Ballou and a general impression that there was something doing. The scheme was outlined and the talk of billions of feet of water and thousands of millions of gallons and millions of money went on. But the men who were listening were not able to gain a full idea of the matter during that short time, and all asked that there be given time for the consideration of the scheme. It was asserted that where the resources of a district were about to be tied up for ninety-nine years, there should be some amount of time for study given.

Then it developed that Governor Dole was anxious to get the whole matter through and off his hands, so that the papers could go on to Washington for ratification by the Senate. The Governor said that there would be time for protest at the Department of the Interior, but it was called to his attention that with a favorable recommendation here and the supposed political pull of the Chicago capitalists, who are said to be behind the scheme, there was great chance that the protests from the people here would be passed over without adequate attention. This view was made so clear that finally a second meeting was appointed for yesterday morning, at which time it was emphasized there being present only attorneys for the varied interests. The result however was to have a postponement of final consideration until next week. On some sides it is said that there will be two weeks' discussion, but this seems to be beside the mark, since the men who are interested are making all their plans for a fight next week.

Although it is said by the men who are interested in the scheme that much money has been expended upon the plan for the securing of the water from the vast water shed, the men who have been most interested in any scheme of irrigation of the plantations of the district have not been informed by the managers of the plantations, of any movement which seemed to tend in this way. It was said yesterday that there had been made expensive surveys and trails, all of which had meant the expenditure of large sums, but the agents of the Kohala plantation, who will have as large interests in the success of the plan as any other land holder, said yesterday that they had never heard of the plan.

This week's delay gives an opportunity for the securing of evidence from the Kohala district, where the principal lands to be affected lie. The agents of Kohala plantation, Castle & Cooke, wrote yesterday urging the immediate preparation of evidence upon the matter, and its being forwarded here by the Kinai, which returns on Friday of this week. Others having plantation interests in the district have done the same, and the prospects are that when the hearing takes place Monday next there will be a full statement of the case ready for the consideration of the executive.

While there may be no opposition to the plan for developing the water of the mountains, the men who have taken up its investigation are simply intent upon hearing all that they can as to the plan and the capacity of the promoters to carry out the work. Mr. F. M. Swaney of T. H. Davies & Co., said yesterday afternoon: "We do not think matters should be disposed of in this way at all. We want to have full information upon the subject. While there may be none of our rights invaded, we want time for the full investigation of the case and then we will decide upon what we shall do in the way of recommendation or protest. Many years ago there was a survey made of the lands and water courses which are involved in the license, and the matter was figured upon by the then promoter, Mr. Ledgate, whose report was published in pamphlet form. This contained his surveys but soon after this publication the matter dropped from view. I cannot say what we will do until we have all the information possible, and we will then meet and discuss the question and formulate our course."

Mr. W. G. Irwin said in this connection: "We have an interest only indirectly, in that the water would have to be taken to Paahau before it would come directly to us. However I believe that in such a matter as the disposition of the watershed of the Kohala mountains, there should be a thorough investigation of the matters involved, and the responsibility of the parties securing the concession, which would be tied up for five years by any license. This is a matter involving millions of dollars and need not be rushed."

Mr. J. B. Atherton, of Castle & Cooke, said: "We did not commit ourselves to any course in this connection, as we do not know what the conditions down there are and cannot speak until we have heard all about the feeling in Kohala. It is our intention to have the managers of that district hold a meeting if possible and send us the consensus of opinion as to the water rights. We do not know what we shall do, but if we are not ready to present our case next Monday we shall ask that the matter go over again and that we may be given all the time that we need. Personally I believe that the development of the watershed would be under some conditions a most favorable thing for the district. But to say what this license would do would be impossible now as I have not read it yet."

The Bishop Estate is largely interested in the license as for some months there has been in the Kohala mountains an expert irrigation engineer, whose business it is with his corps of assistants to survey the whole mountain side and the water courses and find if practicable a way to place the water of the great gulches upon the lands of the vicinity. It is from this fact that springs the principal objection of the trustees of the estate and museum to any action of the executive at this time. They do not know what may be their rights in the premises and it is their intention to fight against any closing out of their matters before they have a report from their expert, upon which they may have an estimate of costs and advantages prepared.

While the application of Col. Samuel Parker and his associates was withdrawn, there is a belief that in fact the two plans have been merged into the one which is being pressed. Col. Parker said yesterday that he had withdrawn his application as the people who were pressing the present plan had come out with a wider scheme and would have made it impossible for his concern to carry out all their plans. The relation between the two plans was such, he said, that there would be necessarily relations between the new corporation and himself, as the lessee of much of the lands which are to be affected by the water rights.

The history of the attempts to conserve the waters of the Kohala mountains involves several surveys and much trouble. At one time a complete survey was made by Claus Spreckels, and careful consideration given to the matter of the piping of water across to the Hamakua plantations. This was abandoned and during the past decade there have been several attempts to make the plan go, but it was not until the past year or so that anything was done. Then Col. Parker went in for the license and submitted an application to Washington, which was sent back here with the recommendation that the plan be approved if the local officials thought wise. Then it was that the present corporation came into the field and the battle between the two companies went on until now there is only one applicant, and the settlement seems at hand.

As bearing upon the case in point there is an interesting question being raised by some of the men who have been investigating the land laws of the Territory and the United States, and who see in the Organic Act some grounds for saying that even if the executive should decide that any corporation should have the right to certain waters, there is a question whether or not the supreme court would not throw out any such compact as having no standing in law owing to lack of full legislative enactment. This view is taken by some of the best lawyers in the city who believe that the entire matter of lands in Hawaii will have to be taken up and given settlement during the coming winter by Congress. The license for Col. Jones' plan in full is as follows:

Upon the terms and conditions herein stated a land license for one period of ninety-nine years from the date hereof is hereby granted to John Walter Jones of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to collect, conserve, impound and divert all water, not to exceed twenty billion cubic feet per annum, upon and from all government land situated on the island of Hawaii, of said Territory, extending in a northwesterly direction from and including Waipio Valley in the District of Hamakua, to Honokaa Gulch in the District of Kohala, and extending mauka from the sea to and including the tract of land known as Pookapu and Kawaihae, hereafter called the watershed, subject to vested rights in such waters of private parties, and to sell such water for irrigation, domestic use and development of power and other purposes, and to use such water for the purposes of carrying on this enterprise, and for the further purpose of developing power for sale, such further use to not materially reduce the amount of water available for irrigation; and for the proper collecting, conserving, impounding and diverting of such water and for the conveying, delivering and sale thereof to construct reservoirs, dams, impounding embankments, tunnels, ditches, feeders, waste-ways, flumes, invert siphons, pipe lines or any other works necessary or convenient for the confining and carrying water upon, through, along or under any of such government lands in the watershed, and any government lands in the districts of North Kohala and Hamakua across which it may be necessary to carry such water. The plans for the construction of and location of such waterworks to be subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Public Works in his reasonable discretion.

The construction of such waterworks shall be begun within two years from the date hereof, and within five years from said date the said licensee shall be prepared to deliver to customers such water, either in the District of North Kohala or the District of Hamakua, exclusive of such time as may be lost by litigation and strikes, and by reason of the acts of those over whom he shall have no control.

All materials on the said government lands, such as earth, rocks, and trees,

CURIOSITIES OF PUNA AND ROMANCES OF THE REGION

A WARM water pond is one of the curiosities of the Puna district on the large island of Hawaii. It is on the property of Captain J. E. Elderts, the Deputy Sheriff of Puna, and everyone who calls at the Captain's ranch visits this wonderful body of water, the temperature of which is sufficient to partially cook an egg. No doubt it gets its heat from some subterranean channel leading from the volcano of Kilauea, which is about fifty miles to the westward. One of its peculiarities is the magnifying properties of the water, a newspaper placed at any depth beneath the surface being legible to a person standing above the water. It has no outlet and its exact source has never been definitely determined.

Another natural wonder, far more interesting than this spring on Captain Elderts' place, is the hot lake under the Roman Catholic Church at Kahana, some miles nearer the volcano. It is a bathing resort, tickets for the privilege of enjoying this novel ablation or swim being sold for ten cents each. The visitor enters a cave, after donning a bathing costume, and generally engages a native to carry a torch for him. The pool of water has no bottom and extends an unknown distance under the earth. One can read a paper by torchlight when the paper is placed thirty feet under the surface. This translucence is not the only remarkable thing about the pond. The bathers find that a red perspiration comes through the pores of that part of his body that is under water, and with the natives the water has the additional effect of making their complexions appear white. Among the Puna romances of the long ago is one wherein the magical property of this water takes a prominent part. With the Spanish navigators who were believed to have taken up a brief residence in Hawaii about 350 years ago was a young man who became enamored of a beautiful Puna maiden. She returned his affection, falling desperately in love with him. He would marry her and take her back to Spain with him if she were only

may be freely used by the said licensee without charge therefor on the part of the government, for the construction and repair of any and all works necessary to the complete maintenance and repair of such waterworks.

From the date hereof a license fee in the sum of \$1,000 per annum during the term of construction shall be paid by said licensee to the government of the Territory of Hawaii, in equal semi-annual payments of \$500, and after the termination of five years the said licensee shall pay an annual rental to said government of \$1,000 and five per cent of the gross revenues received by him from the sale of said water, provided that in no event shall the annual rental after said five years aggregate less than \$2,500. At the end of fifty-five years from the date hereof, the annual compensation to be paid to the government by the licensee shall be readjusted by arbitration, as hereinafter provided, for the rest of said period of ninety-nine years. After the end of five years the licensee shall file quarterly with the Commissioner of Public Lands an account of the receipts and disbursements of the said enterprise.

The said licensee shall furnish water from the ditches, flumes and reservoirs constructed for the conservation or conveyance of water to government homesteaders applying therefor, for domestic purposes at a uniform rate to be fixed and agreed upon by the Commissioner of Public Lands and the said licensee once every ten years, provided that in case of failure of said licensee and Commissioner to agree the rate shall be fixed by arbitration, and until such time as the rates may be agreed upon or fixed, the licensee may charge such rates as appear to him as reasonable in the premises.

In like manner the licensee shall furnish water to all government homesteaders applying for the same for agricultural purposes, at as low a rate as it shall its water to any private person or corporation. In furnishing water to homesteaders for domestic or agricultural purposes, as aforesaid, the licensee shall furnish such water at such points of the ditches, flumes or reservoirs as shall be reasonably convenient to such applicants. The word "homesteaders" in this instrument shall mean all persons or their heirs or assigns holding land from the government under homestead leases, right of purchase leases, or agreements of sale, or under special agreements of sale under the Land Act of 1895.

All other applicants for water who are in the possession of lands conveniently accessible to water from the ditches, flumes, pipes or reservoirs of the licensee shall be equitably supplied by him at uniform and reasonable rates for the water supplied to each ditch. The licensee without expense to the government shall take all reasonable steps and make all reasonable efforts to preserve the forests and trees growing upon said watershed, and particularly shall construct and maintain cattle-proof fences on the unleased portions of government lands, and hereafter upon such government lands in the said watershed as are now leased immediately upon the termination of such leases and as long as they shall remain unleased, wherever such fences may be necessary to protect the forests from cattle, and shall make all reasonable efforts for the extermination of all wild animals within the said forests and shall make all reasonable efforts to prevent and extinguish all forest fires or bush fires within the said watershed.

If the licensee at any time during the continuance of this license shall be unable because of an insufficiency of water under its control to supply all its customers with the full amount of water required by them, then such water as shall be such time be under the control of said licensee shall be by arbitration apportioned equitably between the several customers so long as such inability of the licensee shall continue.

All arbitration herein provided for shall be made by three disinterested persons, one selected by the Commissioner of Public Lands, one selected by the licensee, and one selected by those two; the decision of any two to be final and binding upon the parties interested. The expense of such arbitration shall be divided equally between the Commissioner of Public Lands and the licensee.

At the end of ninety-nine years from

white like himself, and her woman's wit quickly found a way of removing the impediment. She invited him to take a bath with her in the hot water of the cave, and there by the torchlight he saw she was as white as any Caucasian. Knowing that the Castilian's high sense of honor would bind him to any oath he might take, the girl extorted from him a solemn promise that he would make her his wife. He plighted his troth, but as they emerged from the darkness of the cavern her skin reassumed the light chocolate color peculiar to the Puna natives. However, the young sailor kept his word and lived with her the rest of his days in Puna. He did not return to his native land, and it is said his descendants still live in the wilds of Puna.

In some places the roof of this cavern is twelve feet above the swimmer's head and, under the flare of the kukui torches, presents a weird appearance. Those who have swam in this mystic pool relate that all desire for exploring its boundaries is dispelled by a strange fear that takes possession of them shortly after entering the water. If Puna possessed the crater of Kilauea the district would contain more natural objects of interest to the tourist than any other section of Hawaii Territory. It is most prolific in wild fruit. The very inhabitants differ in complexion and physique from other Hawaiians, being of lighter color and larger frame.

An antiquity shown to tourists is a stone roadway three feet wide and many miles long, moss-grown with age. One section, four miles in extent, is as straight as the most skillful engineer could construct it, a monument of a lost Hawaiian art. A horseback journey through the by-ways of Puna will furnish the traveler with considerable information regarding the primitive customs and styles of the natives, for here the sons of the soil live closer to nature and are more like what the Lord made than many of their brothers of the settlements, whose minds and bodies have been poisoned by the lusts of civilization.—Paradise of the Pacific.

the date hereof, the licensee shall surrender to the Territory of Hawaii all rights acquired under this license, and all improvements constructed under the terms hereof by said licensee, and all rights and improvements acquired by him on the lands of third parties for the conservation, conveyance or delivery of the waters from the lands aforesaid.

It is hereby understood and agreed that the licensee shall within five years from this date organize a corporation under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii to construct and operate the said proposed waterworks under this license, which shall be deemed a public corporation, and shall thereupon surrender to the government of the Territory of Hawaii and cancel this license, and that the government of the Territory of Hawaii shall thereupon issue to such corporation license of like tenor herewith, granting to such corporation the same rights as are hereby granted, but not extending the beginning of the said term of ninety-nine years beyond the date fixed in this instrument nor extending the term of construction.

Such corporation shall not be empowered by its charter to enter into the business of buying and selling or otherwise dealing in real estate or of agriculture, nor shall it buy or sell or otherwise deal in real estate beyond the direct necessities of its business of conducting the enterprise of developing, conserving, conveying and selling water, and making the limited use thereof as hereinabove set forth, nor engage in agriculture. Nor shall an owner or owners of stock in the said corporation representing a controlling interest therein, engage as a corporation, partnership, combination or individual, in the business of buying and selling or otherwise dealing in real estate, nor in agriculture, in such parts of North Kohala, South Kohala and Hamakua on said island of Hawaii, as may be supplied with water from the waterworks of the said corporation.

This license shall be forfeited:

1.—If the corporation last above mentioned be not legally formed and organized within five years from the date hereof.

2.—If actual construction shall not be begun within two years from the date hereof.

3.—If delivery of water to customers within either the District of North Kohala or the District of Hamakua shall not be begun within five years from said date; or

4.—If at any time within the said term the licensee fails substantially to carry out the stipulation made by him in this instrument.

It is hereby understood that where the words "Superintendent of Public Works" and "Commissioner of Public Lands" are used in this instrument the agreement, in case of a change of government, to the names of such officials become changed, they shall apply to such officials as shall represent substantially the duties and authorities respectively of the Superintendent of Public Works and the Commissioner of Public Lands.

This license is issued subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and shall be valid only upon such approval, and the date of such approval shall be the date of this license for all purposes.

EVERY DAY FACTS.

Honolulu Produces Its Share—This Comes From Kawaihae.

What makes anything a fact? Isn't it an occurrence of statement that can be proven true and correct in every particular? What constitutes conclusive evidence to the mind of a Honolulu citizen? Is it the statement of some one made in Texas or California? We think not, but when some of our own people make a statement and it is indorsed by many, there can be no question about that. Under these circumstances we call them facts, and they are every-day facts, because they are occurring every day. Don't take our word for what is said. If you are not satisfied, ask them; people don't make such assertions without good reasons.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaihae in-

CHANCE FOR FARMERS

Jared Smith Talks of Wahiawa Colony.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

"The small farmer is and will be a success on the Hawaiian Islands," remarked Jared Smith of the Agricultural Experiment Station yesterday. His remark was called forth as the result of his visit of inspection to the California colony at Wahiawa, where he spent Saturday and Sunday. "I am sure they will make a great success of their undertaking," he continued, "they have had a hard time of it, but now are on the high road to success and prosperity in my opinion."

"The thirteen families there have an average of one hundred acres apiece under successful cultivation. They are now going in for the growing of pineapples on a large scale."

"Farming is at best a drudgery and requires painstaking and constant application. These people have stuck to their task in the face of obstacles that would dishearten many a man. They are all good farmers and know their business. At first they had to contend with many difficulties. The principal pests were the Japanese beetle and the melon fly which did considerable damage, as did other insects. The soil to begin with, was acid, but the continued cultivation, and constant exposure to the air is sweetening the earth now, and they are having no more trouble on that account."

"These men have demonstrated that nearly everything can be raised on the Islands. They are located at an elevation of six hundred feet and the climate is fine and bracing. The lack of water will soon be remedied, when the ditch from Wahiawa is completed. About four miles are already laid, and within six months the Wahiawa farmers will have all the water they require."

"They have successfully raised garden truck and vegetables of every kind. The sweet potatoes raised there are among the finest I have ever seen. Peach and pear trees have been set out, and will no doubt bear fruit. Melons have been successfully cultivated by the farmers of Wahiawa, and they have demonstrated that sugar cane may be raised there without the use of much water. I do not think though, that they will go in for the cultivation of cane, even after they get their water supply, as they have not enough land to make it profitable. Pineapples appear to be best adapted for the colony, and they will begin cultivation of them on a large scale very soon. They will raise only those of most commercial value, not the finer grades of fruit which are uncertain, but those best adapted for the market, and which are easier of cultivation."

"The small farmer is just what Hawaii needs, and they would be a great benefit to the Territory. I heartily approve of the Homestead Lease Law. It is an excellent thing for the people of the Islands. The United States could not do anything better than devote the military reservation to the small farmer, and divide it among them in tracts of twenty or forty acres each. There are 1400 acres in the tract set aside for a military post, and if it is not to be used for that purpose it might well be given over to the small farmer."

Twenty acres is enough for one man, as five acres is sufficient to sustain a family if properly planted. In case of a blockade Honolulu would be in a sad plight. Her food supply cut off even temporarily would work great hardship. This man was demonstrated in the scarcity of food caused by the San Francisco strike. If Hawaii had a lot of small farmers they could raise enough to feed their own people, and should be able to export fruits out of season. The military reservation is good farming land and if given out under the provisions of the Homestead Lease law in small tracts of twenty acres, would be a greater thing for the country than even the encampment of a military force upon it."

"The owners of large plantations could do nothing better than sublet small tracts to farmers willing to make their homes here. The farmers on Oahu have of course a better market for their produce, than those of the other Islands, but I think farming on a small scale on the other Islands could easily be made profitable."

forms us:

"I suffered from kidney trouble, which was, I believe, caused by my lifting heavy weights whilst young. Pains in the small of my back were one of the symptoms of my complaint. My trouble extends back to the time when I was 23 years of age, and as I am now 49, that is a considerable period. During all this time I was subjected to pains in the back. I continued despite the fact that I consulted several physicians and took numerous remedies. No relief thus gained could be compared to the benefit obtained from using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. I have got on wonderfully well since taking them. I am quite satisfied with the result, and shall always have some of the pills by me, even when going from Honolulu to other missionary fields in the South Pacific. There is no other remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills for kidney complaints, including backache."

It is important to get the same pills which helped Mr. Nua—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore, ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers.

The Rev. J. Nua of Kawaihae in-

For the Aged

Health for All: Young and Old.
We are glad that our blood-purifying and blood-forming remedy is good for all ages. It brings health to pale and feeble children and it relieves the debility and weakness that naturally come to old age.
Mr. Levi Sargeant, of Grenfell, New South Wales, sends us this letter, with his photograph:



"I have been a terrible sufferer from rheumatism and sciatica. I have spent a great deal of money in trying to get rid of the pain, but without avail, and I have been confined to the bed for months at a time. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

and began to improve at once. After taking only six bottles I felt quite well, and now am able to go about my work again. I might add I am seventy-five years of age."

You cannot enjoy good health unless you have a daily movement of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best
When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watehes convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in
Nickel, Silver, Gold Filled
and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.
ELGINS reach you right.
Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F.WICHMAN
BOX 342.

at 50 cents per box (six boxes for \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CUSTOMS DEPUTIES ARE IN DEMAND

Men Are Needed for Service
at Lahaina and
Koloa.

There are two places in the customs service which are hunting for the man. One found its man for a minute, but he managed to escape and now the deputy collectorships at Lahaina and Koloa are vacant.

When the civil service examinations were taken it was found that F. J. Russell had passed his test for the position of special deputy at the Maui sub-port. But before the return of the papers Mr. Russell had found that the \$100 a month was not sufficient to make the place an object, and he declined to accept the permanent appointment. On the other hand the first applicant for the place on Kauai failed to get the necessary percentage in the examination, and so fell from the place.

There will be several applicants for the position of Deputy Collector at Lahaina, but the place at Koloa, which pays only \$75 a month will be harder to fill. Among the applicants for the latter place is Walter McBryde, who is now residing there.

John Jacob Astor has been charged with fraud in connection with a vehicle company.

SUMMONS WAS SUDDEN Death Came Quick- ly to Marshal Ray.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

DANIEL A. RAY, United States Marshal for the Territory of Hawaii, died very suddenly yesterday morning at three o'clock. His death was due to Bright's disease, of which the deceased had been a long sufferer, though the fatal attack of yesterday was totally unexpected.

Marshal Ray had been in feeble health for some time, but his condition never caused him a moment's apprehension, and only became known to his friends Sunday evening. He had been living at Kinau and Keolu streets with Major Robinson, Captain White and Chief Clerk Bennett. Sunday evening he was suddenly stricken with an attack of heart failure, but the prompt response of Dr. Hodgins, who used heroic measures, relieved Mr. Ray, and Monday he was apparently in as good health as ever. His friends were informed by the physician however, that Mr. Ray's condition was serious, and his death might ensue at any time. Mr. Ray did not believe himself to be as ill as his physician thought, and Monday appeared at the dinner table laughing and joking with his friends as usual.

He leaves a widow and three sons and one daughter, who will be notified of the sad event by today's steamer. His daughter, Miss Lydia J. Ray, visited him last year and for a time acted as his clerk. She returned to Washington about eight months ago, and is now connected with the pension department in that city. A son, Allen S. Ray, is a prominent citizen of Chicago and is vice-president of the Pioneer Co-operative Co. of that city. Of the remaining sons, one is a resident of Detroit and the other of Grand Rapids, Mich. His widow is a resident of Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago.

The funeral arrangements are in the hands of Deputy Marshal Hendry. The services will be held this afternoon at five o'clock in the lecture room at the Central Union church. Rev. John P. Erdman will officiate. After the service the body will be placed in the Masonic vault at Makiki to await the request of the family as to its final disposition. Friends wishing to send flowers are requested to do so before four o'clock to the Central Union church.

Both Federal and Circuit courts adjourned yesterday morning as a mark of respect to deceased. The flags on the Judiciary, Capitol and other government buildings were displayed at half mast all day as a further tribute to the memory of deceased.

HENDRY TEMPORARY MARSHAL.

Judge Estee appointed Deputy Marshal Hendry as Marshal yesterday morning, to hold office until Washington can be heard from. It is hoped by Mr. Hendry that the appointment may be confirmed, until the expiration of the term for which Marshal Ray was appointed. Acting Marshal Hendry filed his bond of \$20,000 yesterday with J. Alfred Mageon and L. H. Dee as sureties. The order of appointment which was read by Judge Estee in open court yesterday morning is as follows:

Whereas Daniel A. Ray, the regularly appointed, qualified and acting United States Marshal for the District of Hawaii, died in this city on the 15th inst., thus causing a vacancy in the office of the United States Marshal for this District.

"And whereas it is necessary in the furtherance of public business to have an officer authorized and empowered to perform the duties of such office of United States Marshal,

"And whereas this Territory is so isolated from the executive department at Washington and the Department of Justice that immediate communication cannot be had therewith,

"Now therefore, under the power conferred upon me under the Act of Congress of June 24, 1888, entitled, 'An Act concerning Attorneys and Marshals of the United States,' I do hereby appoint Eugene R. Hendry, United States Marshal for the District of Hawaii, to exercise the duties of such office until such vacancy shall be filled and I direct that the said Eugene R. Hendry do make, execute and deliver according to law, a good and sufficient official bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

"MORRIS M. ESTEE,
"United States District Judge for the District of Hawaii."

HENDRY HUNTING FOR MARSHALHIP

Friends of E. R. Hendry are allowing no grass to grow under their feet in the still hunt for the office of marshal for the present deputy, by brevet, marshal. Early yesterday morning the hunt was organized and a petition was framed, and during the day, according to one of those who affixed his name, was liberally signed.

This petition is to go on in the Sierra, as the intention is to make the fight for the place before members of Congress have learned there is a vacancy, and so perhaps secure a mortgage upon it. Several men who were approached, among them Delegate Wilcox, said that they were fearful that the fact that the place had been filled before by a non-resident, and that it was not one of those in the list assigned to the residents, would make it very difficult to secure it for the secretary of the Republican Territorial Committee.

It was said last evening where politicians gather that the petition would be carried on by Col. Samuel Parker.

appointment of the acting marshal to the place. There are no other claimants in the field for the place so far, though there are plenty of men who would take it if they could get it. It was said by several politicians last evening that they would be surprised if an appointment was not made from the States, Minnesota being perhaps the most likely to have a man put into office here, on account of the services of Senator Davis and Congressman Tawney during the annexation fight.

ACCIDENT HURT THIS MAIL ROUTE

New Zealand Premier Comments
on Various Post
Lincs.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Sept. 6.—The Postmaster General presented his annual report on post and telegraphs to the House of Representatives this afternoon.

On the question of ocean mail services, we are told that "Accident after accident to the machinery of the new vessels of the Spreckels Company have involved the company in very considerable expense on account of repairs and delays, and at the same time destroying the good name of the San Francisco route had formerly had for punctuality. The service is not now looked upon with that favor it formerly was, especially by business people in Great Britain. Instead of the three weekly mail service, under the accelerated time-table, diverting mail matter from the Federal service, as it should have done, an increased quantity of correspondence for months past is being regularly received by the Brindisi and Naples routes. Papers to be submitted to Parliament will show that any contract entered into by this colony can only apply to the outward service, the inward service and the departure of the vessels from 'Frisco being completely regulated by the United States postoffice. Mr. Spreckels is so satisfied with the strengthening of the Oceanic Company's vessels machinery that he has submitted proposals for a five years' contract. These are under consideration, and in due course will be laid before the House of Representatives. On the question of the continuation of the service coming up for consideration, it may be mentioned, however (the Minister observes), that the colony is now paying at the rate of £17,000 a year for the use of the service for the transport of its outward mails. Up to the present there is no indication that Australia will subsidize the service. New South Wales, which formerly paid £4,000 a year to the four-weekly service, is paying minimum postage rates of two shillings per pound for letters, and four shillings and sixpence per hundred-weight for other matter. Irregular running of the 'Frisco steamers has necessitated special arrangements for connecting with the outward Federal mails at Sydney and Melbourne. The average time within which mails were delivered by the San Francisco service was: From Auckland to London, 30.55 days, as against 30.85 days in 1899; and from London to Auckland, 31.71 days, as compared with 31.54 days in the previous year. The shortest delivery was made in 30 days. The average time from London to Auckland by the P. and O. line was 33.38 days, and by the Orient line 33.15 days.

Without rising he beckoned Prince Chun to approach. The latter bowed thrice, entering and leaving, and appeared very nervous.

PRINCE CHUN IS NERVOUS

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Kaiser, adopting a serious and severe attitude, and seated on a throne surrounded by princes, received Prince Chun and the Chinese embassy at the palace at Potsdam.

Without rising he beckoned Prince Chun to approach. The latter bowed thrice, entering and leaving, and appeared very nervous.

Prince Chun handed to the Kaiser the Emperor's letter expressing deep regret at Baron von Ketteler's terrible end at the hands of the Boxers and rebellious soldiers, and admitting that he was still deeply animated with a feeling of penitence, but hoping the Kaiser's indignation would yield to the old feeling of friendship and the resumption of intimate relations with China.

Prince Chun added that the Emperor personally stood aloof from the complications, though according to custom he assumed the blame, and hoped the past events were only a passing shadow.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Times says the Emperor's apology to Germany is hardly explicit enough, as the Empress Dowager did not express penitence for Baron von Ketteler's murder, though she was the chief offender.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Kaiser, replying to Prince Chun, said that Baron von Ketteler's murder was an unheard of crime, and branded as such by international law and usage. He readily believed the statement that the Emperor stood aloof from the complications which made all the greater the guilt of the government and its advisers. The expiatory mission alone would not atone for the crime. The pardon of China depended on Chinese future conformity to the usages of civilized nations.

The Kaiser later visited Prince Chun and took tea with the members of the mission.

Prince Chun was denied the military honors usually conferred on special ambassadors of exalted rank until after his expiatory mission had been fulfilled.

HONGKONG, Sept. 5.—The Russian Legation in Peking claims that Russia's intervention saved Chun from indignity. (It may perhaps be of interest to recall the circumstances under which Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister in Peking, was murdered. It was on June 20 when, although communication with Tientsin had been cut off and foreigners in Peking were fully aware of their precarious position, no direct attack had been made on the foreign legations. The baron was riding to a meeting of the Tsung-li-Yamen, or Council of Foreign Affairs, attended by an interpreter, when he was dragged from his horse by Chinese soldiers and literally hacked to pieces. Three days later commenced the sensational siege of the legations.)

BERLIN, Sept. 6.—The members of Prince Chun without his suite as a mark of the absence of cheers and military salutes at their reception as expressive of reverence and not as a deliberate rebuff. They consider the Kaiser's reception of Prince Chun without his suite as a mark of honor, giving the visit a familiar private character.

BOERS CUT DOWN TRAIN Wreck It In a Deep Cut and Kill Prisoners.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent supplies additional details of the Waterval-Hamanskraal train wrecking episode, in which, of the escort of 45, composed principally of the West Riding Regiment, 10 were killed and 17 wounded.

One hundred Boers, commanded by a notorious British renegade named Hinton, ambushed the train in a cutting, having during the night succeeded in seizing and gagging the native guards in charge of the cutting, and the train was derailed at dawn.

Colonel Vaudeleur, of the Irish Guards, refused to surrender, and was shot through the heart.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Boers kept firing on the Waterval train after resistance had ceased, though they were informed of the presence of women and children.

One Boer twice deliberately wounded a nurse girl, and another shouted: "We come to kill; not to get supplies."

The passengers and officers were robbed of money, jewelry, clothes, and even boots and children's garments. The soldiers' kits were also rifled, and £1,000 worth of treasure seized.

Before leaving the Boers knelt and thanked God.

BOER LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Lord Kitchener's weekly report states that 19 Boers were killed, 212 taken prisoners, and 127 surrendered. Twenty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty rounds of ammunition, 194 rifles, 1,700 horses, 7,500 cattle, and 144 wagons were captured.

THE CAPE RAIDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Boers have looted Barrydale. Scheeper's command is well mounted, but is short of ammunition. It is proceeding to Laingsburg.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Theron, with 120 men, surprised a patrol at Melrose's Drift. Three British were killed and four wounded, three escaped, and the rest surrendered and were released after taking the oath of neutrality.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Scheeper's raiding commando, in the southern districts of Cape Colony, being hard pressed, split up, part proceeding in the direction of Youws river, and the remainder making towards Swellendam.

A later report states that Scheeper finding Cape Dutch unresponsive and the country well garrisoned, turned northwards from Swellendam.

EXECUTING REBELS.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Two rebels and one alien, recently captured, have been executed at Colesburg.

A member of the Cape Police, who deserted and joined a commando, subsequently fighting outside Kimberley, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

NATIVE TREACHERY.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—A native portman on the railway at Taungs, north of Kimberley, who was suspected of treachery, derailed an armored train. Three officers were killed, and five, including one officer, wounded.

BRITAIN'S AUGUST LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The British casualties for the month of August numbered 1,790, including 1,387 invalided home, whereof 1,250 are expected to rejoin the colors.

A FEMALE MISSION.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Lord Kitchener has permitted a number of women from the refugee camps to depart with a view to convincing their husbands on commando of the hopelessness of the struggle.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY

(Continued from Page 1.)

McKinley continued with her crocheting, keeping to her room. When it became dusk and the president had not arrived, she began to feel anxious concerning him.

"I wonder why he does not come?" she asked one of her nieces.

There was no clock in Mrs. McKinley's room, and when it was 7 o'clock she had no idea it was so late and this was when she became anxious concerning her husband, for he was due to return to Milburn's home about 6 o'clock.

At 7 o'clock Dr. Rixey arrived at the Milburn residence. He had been driven hurriedly down Delaware avenue in an open carriage.

At 7:30 o'clock Dr. Rixey came out of the house, accompanied by Webb Hayes, a son of former President Hayes, who is a friend of President McKinley. They entered a carriage and returned to the exposition hospital.

After Dr. Rixey had gone Mr. Buchanan said the doctor had broken the news in a most gentle manner to Mrs. McKinley. He said she stood it bravely, though much affected. If it were possible to bring him to her, she wanted it done.

Dr. Rixey assured her that the president could be brought with safety from the exposition grounds, and when he left Mr. Milburn's it was to complete all arrangements for the removal of the president.

CABINET HURRIES TO BUFFALO

Many Callers at the Milburn Residence.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Postmaster General Smith and Comptroller Dawes arrived here early this morning and went immediately to the Milburn residence. The former said he had been advised that Vice President Roosevelt was on his way to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—Secretary Wilson called at the home of Mr. Milburn to see the President at 8:30 o'clock. Half an hour later Secretary Root arrived and was admitted to the room where the President lies. Mayor Diehl also called this morning. Attorney General Knox arrived at the house at 9:30 o'clock and a few minutes later Senator Hanna joined those inside.

Buffalo, Sept. 7.—The revolver with which the President was shot was turned over to Superintendent of Police Bull today by Captain Wyaser, to whom it had been handed by the soldier who recovered it.

Vice President Roosevelt arrived here at 12:40 o'clock, and after stopping at his hotel, went at once to the Milburn house.

None of the members of the cabinet who are here are permitted to see the President. As soon as all arrive who are coming a cabinet meeting will be held. Secretary Hay was heard from before noon, but did not indicate in his message whether he would come.

General Brooke, commander of the department of the East, arrived from Governor's Island this morning, and personally directed the arrangements of patrolling the streets adjoining the residence. The battalion of the Fourteenth Infantry from Fort Porter is under command of Major Mann.

INCIDENTS OF DAY AT BUFFALO

BUFFALO, Sept. 7.—This morning the prisoner, Czolgosz, was photographed, and copies of the pictures are being made as rapidly as possible and distributed broadcast.

11:30 a. m.—Two physicians and two trained nurses are with the President constantly. All others were excluded from the sick room as it was found that the patient could not be restrained from speaking to those who entered the room. Quiet and absolute freedom from excitement are considered essential.

Mrs. McKinley has not seen him today. She was in the sick room last night after the President had recovered from the effects of the anesthetic. She displayed wonderful pluck and nerve and is bearing up bravely. It is probable she will see the President later in the day.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Vice-President Roosevelt left here at 10:20 a. m. en route to Buffalo. His car was guarded by detectives and was looked. Cards of intimate friends were refused.

PRINCE CUPID AND HIS WIFE RETURN

Among the arrivals by the Sierra last night was Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole, who have thus at last returned from their extensive travels, which have covered a time of nearly two years.

When Prince Cupid left he went to the Paris Exhibition and after staying in Paris for some time, he travelled extensively in Europe. From there he went to South Africa.

"I enjoyed travelling very much," said the genial Prince last night. "My experiences in South Africa were pleasant, but I was there merely as a tourist and a sightseer, not as a speculator at all. I bought a few diamonds over there though, but beyond that I did not go."

The Prince left South Africa for Australia where he travelled through Queensland and New South Wales. He expressed his joy at being back again to Honolulu. Prince David was at the dock to receive him when he arrived.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSEN- TERY AND DIARRHOEA.

"Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip," says F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Bradford Co., Pa., U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhoea, and was about to give up the trip, when Editor Ward, of the Laceyville Messenger, suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses, one before starting, and one on the route. I made the trip successfully, and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZ- ER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of car- bonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kula Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kula Mill, Hawaii, Agent for the
Hawaiian Islands.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZ-
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Pain in the back, and all kindred com-
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the most favorable terms.

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The Bank of Hawaii LIMITED.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 20.

President Garfield died September 19, 1881, or twenty years ago tomorrow.

As we write it is quite possible that Theodore Roosevelt is President of the United States.

No American Judge will prefer to draw a jury by choice rather than by lot unless he puts small value on his Americanism.

The San Francisco strikers are not yielding ground but the Employers' Association has got enough help to enable it to resume about seventy-five per cent of the former business. It cannot be long before things will go ahead in San Francisco as usual.

The need of concert of action against anarchists is one that the United States should not reject out of any lingering respect to the "asylum-of-the-oppressed" theory. The anarchist is a public enemy in the sense that a rattlesnake, a wolf and a crop pest are public enemies. He has no right to expect any other asylum than the dishonored grave he spends his life in trying to merit.

The Boers now and then score a success which keeps British war expenses up to the top notch. How to quell them is still an unsolved problem. If they would range in dense masses before British cannon as the Derwishes did, Kitchener could make short work of the war, but far from doing that they divide into small bands that are as elusive as the flea which, as Scripture says, the King of Israel once went out to hunt.

The late Daniel A. Ray was one of the most creditable of the appointees to a Federal post in these islands. His knowledge of local conditions was wide before the Marshals came to him and he entered upon his work in full sympathy with the resident Americans who had for decades fought the battles of good government here and had finally and at great risk to themselves, brought the islands under the Stars and Stripes. He was never a demagogue nor a malcontent; always a man of broad views, patience, conservatism and resolute common sense. Peace to his ashes.

An interesting sidelight on Chinese character is shown by the announcement from Berlin that the members of Prince Chun's mission profess to regard the absence of cheers and military salutes at their reception as an expression of reverence and not as a demerit. They consider the Kaiser's reception of Prince Chun without his salute as a mark of honor, giving the visit a familiar private character. This is the habitual Chinese way of "saving the face" and accounts for the extraordinary tales being told the Emperor of China about the "failure" of the allies to occupy the Forbidden City.

It is well to hope but not to be too sanguine in the President's case. There was a period between July and September, 1881, when Garfield's recovery was assured by his surgeons. After General Grant had been very low with cancer there were two weeks when he had apparently reached convalescence. President McKinley is a man well beyond middle life and his stomach has been bored through and through by a ball which has lodged somewhere in his back. The gravity of such a wound is not to be concealed in the cheerful terms of bulletins which are written in the full understanding that they will be read by Mrs. McKinley and may be seen by the stricken President.

The extraordinary exclusiveness of crowned heads probably harks back to a life-saving precaution. We are beginning to see in America how fatal it is, even to Presidents who were as near the people as Lincoln and Garfield, to trust themselves, unreservedly, in the hands of their fellow-citizens. The sad case of President McKinley again illustrates the point. We are coming to a time when the idea of democratic simplicity in the relations of President and people must be dissolved. It seems improbable that many will object if, in future, some system of military protection about the person of the President shall be preserved and if the custom which makes him a promiscuous hand-shaker shall be dropped. It is better to keep a President alive and in good working order than to enjoy him as a familiar spectacle of miscellaneous crowds.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

The authorities are right in making haste slowly about a proposal to tie up the principal water resources of a great island for ninety-nine years and placing them in private hands.

The Kohala scheme may be as good as it looks and it may not; at this writing we do not presume to say, but are in the position of the public and the authorities in the desire for further light.

Nothing will be lost that ought to be gained by discussion for a week or so. Both sides should be fully and clearly heard. If either or both care to take the public into their confidence through the press the columns of the Advertiser will be open to them.

MURDERS AND MURDEROUS ASSAULTS UPON EMINENT MEN

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, fatally shot by John Wilkes Booth, April 14, 1865.
 Alexander II, Emperor of Russia, killed March 13, 1881, by a bomb thrown by nihilists.
 James A. Garfield, President of the United States, shot by Charles J. Guiteau, July 2, 1881, and died after a lingering illness.
 Sadi Carnot, President of the French republic, stabbed to death at Lyons, June 24, 1894. The assassin was Cesareo Giovanni Sante, an Italian anarchist.
 Queen of Korea, assassinated at Seoul on October 9, 1896, by a Japanese Soshi.
 Nasr-ed-din, Shah of Persia, assassinated May 1, 1896, by a revolutionary fanatic named Sayid Molla Reza.
 King Humbert, of Italy, assassination attempted by Pietro Acciarito, August 22, 1897.
 Canovas del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, shot to death on Sunday, August 8, 1897, by Michael Angelo Gotti.
 Juan Ibarde Borda, President of the Republic of Uruguay, assassinated on Wednesday, August 26, 1897, by an officer of the Uruguayan army named Arrondo.
 Felix Faure, President of the French republic, was leaving the Church of the Madeleine, Paris, on Tuesday, August 21, 1897, when a bomb thrown by anarchists fell close to him. The President was uninjured.
 Moraes, President of Brazil, had a narrow escape from assassination on November 1, 1897.
 Jose Maria Reina Barrios, President of Guatemala, was shot and mortally wounded by a Swiss clerk, Oscar Zolliker, on February 8, 1898.
 King George, of Greece, was attacked by two of his soldiers on February 26, 1898. The men were executed six weeks later.
 Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, was stabbed to death on September 10, 1898, at Geneva, by an Italian anarchist named Lucchini.
 King Edward VII of England, while he was Prince of Wales, was shot at on April 4, 1900, as he was boarding a train at Brussels by a young tinsmith named Sipido. The stationmaster knocked up Sipido's arm, and no harm was done.
 King Humbert of Italy was shot and killed at Monza on Sunday, July 29, 1900, by an Italian anarchist named Angelo Broschi, who had been living in a New Jersey town.

HUMPHREYS' CASE DELAYED.

The San Francisco Chronicle Denounces the Branded Jurist for His Propensity to Tell Untruths.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 7.—Whatever hope there might have been for an early settlement of the charges against Judge A. S. Humphreys, who is still at the Shoreham Hotel in this city, that hope has been dispelled by the tragedy at Buffalo. The Cabinet officers have all hurried away to the Exposition city and it may be a week or longer before Attorney General Knox is able to give the case further attention. If he should decide that the case ought to be laid before the President, it is certain no conclusion will be reached for many weeks.

Attorney Hankey is still at the Elbitt House, although he had planned by the end of this week to start back across the continent for Honolulu. His brief, summarizing the salient points in the mass of evidence and presenting some law and precedents, has been deposited at the Department of Justice. Both he and Judge Humphreys have been tarrying in the expectation that the Attorney General would announce some decision or present some recommendation to the President.

It is plain enough that the Attorney General does not sympathize much with Judge Humphreys. "IF I HAD A CASE IN COURT I AM SURE I WOULDN'T LIKE TO TRY IT BEFORE YOU," was the frank statement the Attorney General made to Judge Humphreys one day when the latter blundered into his office.

But Judge Humphreys has been humbled in more ways than that since he came to Washington. His interview that he had not come to Washington on account of the charges, which interview was refuted the very next day when he called on the Attorney General was used against him to the fullest extent. His attorney, Mr. Duane E. Fox, and others, warned him against antagonizing everybody with whom he came in contact and since the hearing on Sept. 3, the Judge's way here has been one of great caution and likewise of great penitence.

On the day of the hearing the Judge entered the ante-room to the Attorney General's office. "Good morning, Judge," said Mr. Hankey, who had arrived there before him.

The Judge looked around haughtily and bowed in the stiffest kind of fashion. Later during the hearing he began to berate Mr. Hankey as unjust in presenting the case.

"I THINK WE SHALL AGREE," interposed the Attorney General, "THAT MR. HANKEY'S CONDUCT OF THIS CASE HAS BEEN ENTIRELY FAIR AND HONORABLE."

At the hearing Mr. Hankey did not have anything to say about Judge Humphreys' record in Arizona and elsewhere, previous to his appointment as Judge in Hawaii. "I did not think that would be wise, although some of those preferring the charges thought differently," said Mr. Hankey today to the Pacific Advertiser's representative.

"In the first place it must be remembered that this is a presidential appointment and any attack upon the character of the man, previous to his appointment, would reflect upon the character of the President's selection. Such a course would put the administration on the defensive at the start." The affidavits of Humphreys' career in the South and Southwest are startling. The fact that Judge Humphreys is a presidential appointee also makes it all the harder to secure his removal, for removal is almost a concession that the appointment was a mistake. Accordingly, from the turn that the hearing took and from hints dropped on the inside, it was ascertained that the removal of Judge Humphreys was not to be expected. The Attorney General, who said during the hearing that the affair was most unfortunate, made it

plain that Humphreys had transgressed the proper bounds and would be reprimanded.

During the last week Judge Humphreys, aided by men here in Washington, including his attorney, has industriously been trying to create a public sentiment in his favor through the newspapers. Above all he has tried to make it appear that he is the special and particular champion of morality in the Hawaiian Islands. Copies of the printed reply which he deposited with the Attorney General have been offered to newspapers and newspaper correspondents with the suppliant plea that he has been most terribly wronged by the American press. Especially has he dwelt upon his opposition to the stockade pen of Iwili, trying to create the sentiment that it is on account of a supposed crusade which he made against that institution which has brought him into disfavor with the Hawaiian bar. It does not appear that he has made a very strong impression in that role.

Meanwhile, the Judge has also been industriously circulating the statement that the Dole administration is on its last legs and that he expects to accomplish the removal of Governor Dole himself before many moons pass by.

E. G. WALKER.

"INVERACITY OF JUDGE HUMPHREYS."

The San Francisco Chronicle of the 5th, under the above head, has this scathing denunciation of Judge Humphreys:

Judge Abram S. Humphreys of the Territorial Circuit Court of Hawaii has submitted his answer in person at Washington to the charges on which the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands bases its petition for his removal from the bench. This answer contains counter charges of official corruption and of private immoralities which may or may not be true. Whether true or false, they do not seem to be germane to the accusations which the Bar Association has lodged against him as proof of his unfitness as a member of the Territorial judiciary. The association charges him with displaying prejudice and being unduly severe on the bench and, through the ownership and control of a partisan newspaper, attempting to control the politics of the Territory. To the latter charge the Judge flatly denies in his answer that since he has been on the bench he has had any part in the management of the paper, in which he admits the ownership of a substantial part of the stock. This latter representation stamps Judge Humphreys as untruthful, whatever else he may and may not be.

On the 24th of June the "Chronicle" printed an interview with Judge Humphreys in which he advocated the annexation of Hawaii, while next morning, in an interview published in a local contemporary, he declared positively that he had no business in Washington and was not going there. Of course, he gave the lie to the latter assertion himself by shortly afterwards quietly crossing the continent to the national capital, where he still is. The "Chronicle" is thus justified in asserting that he is incontestably an untruthful man, and with that fact in evidence it will be astonishing if the government should decide to accept his evi-

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they WANT to—but simply because they MUST.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fullness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine, Pisagua, Es., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

dence as conclusive in any case in which he is personally concerned.

In the editorial statement dealing with the loyalty of Judge Humphreys, published yesterday, a minor error appeared which we hasten to correct. Judge Humphreys was credited with the responsibility for the statement printed in the "Chronicle" of June 23d, as it was inadvertently represented to be an interview. When that statement was written the Judge had not reached the city, and therefore could not have been interviewed. But the representation contained in it that he was going to Washington to backfire the charges against him was positively denied by him in an interview published in a local contemporary the following morning, in which he declared that he had no business which called him there. His inactivity in this case was shown by his subsequent departure to Washington for the very purpose originally described in the "Chronicle" statement of June 23d, and which he had so emphatically denied.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

L. A. Thurston returned to Honolulu by the Ventura.

Russians are investigating a rapid-fire gun invented by a Connecticut man.

Lieutenant Hobson may wed May Van Allen, a member of the Four Hundred.

Only one person has made application to take the civil service examination next month.

It is reported that a line of gasoline launches may connect the Moana Hotel with the city.

According to advices from Washington dated September 11, Lucy Kalkat has been appointed postmistress at Waikane.

Owing to the fact that the light at Cape Race is fifty-five feet lower than has been advertised, several wrecks have occurred.

The contracts will be made shortly for the carrying of mail over the star route between Honolulu and Hecla by way of the Fall.

James T. Taylor, the consulting engineer of this city, is not contemplating a removal from Honolulu to San Francisco, as stated in papers of yesterday's issue.

The Mariposa will make one more round trip between San Francisco and this port, when she will be laid up in San Francisco to have new boilers put in. The Alameda will then take the run.

Civil Service Examiner A. B. Ingalls reports that only one bona fide application has been made for the October examinations. This is for the position of typewriter. The list for applicants closed September 17.

Forester Haughts accompanied Superintendent Boyd on his tour of inspection to Hawaii. One of the objects of the trip is the inspection of the Hamakua forests, and Mr. Haughts' views in that respect will be invaluable to the other members of the party.

Internal Revenue Collector Roy Chamberlain, who was expected to return on the China, has written to Deputy Collector Cousins that he will not be able to come back to Honolulu until the latter part of the month, having been unexpectedly detained on the Coast.

The familiar mail collecting cart of the Mainland has made its appearance in Honolulu streets. It is one of the kind generally used by mail collectors in other cities and, being light and small, is not an inconvenience on a crowded street. It bears a board upon which is inscribed "U. S. Mail."

The steamer Hawaii, which has been loading at the Railroad wharf, taking in heavy cargo of machinery and rails, iron bridges, etc., will go to the Kinohiwa wharf early this morning, where she will take on some more freight. She will probably start for Hawaii to-day with a very heavy load.

The steamer Hawaii sailed yesterday for Hawaii. She had a large cargo, including much machinery. She will call at Lanai, where she will leave the Dowsett family. The Hawaii also took a crowd of thirty Porto Ricans from the steamer City of Para. They will be shipped to Papaloa plantation, on Hawaii.

Frank Scott, of the Wilder Steamship Company, while attempting to board a King street tram on Monday evening, missed his footing, fell to the ground and was severely cut about the head. Mr. Scott raised his hand to have the driver stop the car, and supposed it would slow up. The driver failed to do so, and Mr. Scott was thrown to the ground.

The executive committee of the Home Rule party has prepared a petition to President McKinley requesting the removal of Governor Dole, which goes by the Sierra. The petition was accepted at a meeting of members of the party Monday night, and after a long recital of the illness of Mr. Dole, recommends that Delegate Wilcox be appointed in his place.

It was a bad day in the High Sheriff's class for would-be licensed drivers of hacks. Twenty Chinese and Japanese applicants for honors failed to pass the requisite examinations, and were refused licenses. With 279 licensed hacks in the city, and with twenty applicants in a bunch applying for additional licenses Honolulu can be said to be well provided with transportation.

Action S Left Delinquent Stock.

ON SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, at 12 o'clock noon, at my salesroom, 61 Queen street, Honolulu, I will sell at public auction by order of the treasurer, Mr. Elmer E. Paxton, the following certificates of stock in the Olan Sugar Co., Ltd., unless the fourteenth assessment, delinquent August 20, with interest and advertising expenses, is paid on or before the day and hour of sale at the offices of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Stangenwald Building, Honolulu:

Cert.	Name	Shares
31	J. J. Stewart	50
400	Tong Tuck	5
401	Wong Gow	13
405	James McCready	17
529	Wong Tow	7
542	Mary E. Wynn	67
590	Lum Chee	3
591	F. M. P. Deas	25
1053	John L. Palmer	6
1442	Mrs. Emma L. Crabbe	25
1450	Mrs. S. L. Williams	25
1651	Lionel Matthews	2
1721, 1727, 1746	H. Armitage	3
1739	W. E. Pinkham	3
1805	Corydon P. Benton	13

ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer.

JAS. F. MORGAN, AUCTIONEER.

Olan Assessments

THE 14TH, 15TH AND 16TH ASSESSMENTS of 50c each, are now bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month.

THE 17TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable September 20, 1901.

THE 18TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable October 21.

THE 19TH ASSESSMENT of 2 1/2% of 50c per share, has been called, to be due and payable November 20th.

Interest will be charged on assessments unpaid ten (10) days after the same are due at the rate of 1 per cent per month from the date on which such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be payable at the office of the B. F. Dillingham Company, Limited, Stangenwald Building, ELMER E. PAXTON, Treasurer Olan Sugar Company, Ltd. Honolulu, T. H., July 20, 1901. 2301

NOTICE.

THE FOLLOWING LIST OF UNCLAIMED freight held at the warehouse of the KAHULUI RAILROAD COMPANY, will be sold by auction, if not called for within fourteen days from date hereof:

1 Box—Marked Miss Mary Flores Wai-kapu.
 2 Rolls Matting—No mark.
 1 Box Japanese Goods—"K. J. S." Kahului.
 1 Bag Damaged Sugar—No mark.
 3 Picture Frames—Joe de Melle.
 1 Box Chisels—No mark; Nahlku.
 1 Package Bags—J. P. Sylva, Wailuku.
 1 Trunk—No mark.
 1 Case Coal Oil—No mark.
 1 Case Dry Goods—Ah Wan Paia.
 1 Spring Mattress—Mrs. W. Patterson.
 1 Straw Mattress—Mrs. W. Patterson.
 1 Japanese Basket—Yaroka, Meul.
 2 Tool Chests—No mark.
 1 Hose Reel—No mark.
 2 Bundles Baggage—No mark.
 1 Bundle Lath—No mark.
 2 Cols Wire—No mark.
 1 Deck Chair—No mark.
 1 Japanese Basket—No mark.
 1 Box Saddlery—Kamabata, Kahului.
 1 Bag Rice—Mark Illegible.
 2 Bags Flour—Mark Illegible.
 1 Bag Oats—Mark Illegible.
 1 Suncap—Maul Drug Company.
 1 Keg Wine—J. Reis Paia.
 1 Bag Kukui Nuts—No mark.
 1 Bag Plants—F. A. Alexander, Wailuku.
 1 Package—Chinese Baggage—No mark.
 1 Box Hardware—No mark.
 1 Package Plaiting Straw—No mark.
 3 Japanese Valises—No mark.
 2 Japanese Trunks—No mark.
 1 Package—Miss Schaefer, Erehwon Kula.
 1 Package—Mr. Alf Gerner, Spreckelsville.
 1 Package—Joseph S. Erda, Kilama, Maui.
 1 Package—Dry Goods—H. Anderson, Wailuku.
 1 Box—Hanaoka, Kahului.
 1 Chest—No mark.

KAHULUI RAILROAD CO., Kahului, Maui.

September 10, 1901.

NOTICE.

Such of the above mentioned articles as have not been claimed previously will be sold at auction by order of the KAHULUI RAILROAD COMPANY, at their warehouse, on FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1901, at 9 a. m.

GEORGE HONS, Auctioneer, Wailuku.

Rayner Sharpe, the customs examiner who has been selected to go to Honolulu as Chief Examiner for that port, was presented with a suitably inscribed gold watch by his fellow-examiners of the San Francisco Custom-house yesterday. He sails on the transport Summer next Thursday.—Chronicle.

LIMITED TRAIN IN OPEN SWITCH

A Serious Accident on One of the Vanderbilt Lines.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 12.—The Chicago limited express westbound on the West Shore railroad, ran over an open switch at Eastwood, about three miles east of this city at 2:30 o'clock this morning and was wrecked. Many persons were injured more or less severely, but although the train was going at the rate of forty miles an hour, nobody was killed. Engineer David Pearsall of Syracuse was badly cut and severely injured internally. All of the others were cut and bruised.

Ambulances were sent from here to the scene and the injured have been cared for. In three coaches were scores of Forsters from this city, Oswego and other near-by places, returning from Newburgh. Many of them were injured. The conductor, Patrick Nixon, of this city could give no explanation for the disaster. He was slightly hurt. He could not say how many persons were in the wrecked cars, and could give no names of any of the wounded.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 754, Honolulu, H. L. King and Bethel H.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. L.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Homburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Ætna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S NEW YORK LINE SHIP HELEN BREWER will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

SEPTEMBER 1, 1901. If sufficient inducements are offered.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED, Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

AGENTS FOR THE Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd., of London, Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Wilhelm of Madgeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd., of Munich and Berlin.

Metropolitan Meat Company NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

THE PRESIDENT SHOT

Emma Goldman, the Anarchist, Is Arrested in Chicago for Conspiracy.

THE special telegram printed at the top of the first page in yesterday's Advertiser under date of Sept. 5, covered the impressions which prevailed at Buffalo at that time. The Coast papers of the same date published alarming bulletins. The Chronicle under the head of "His Condition Most Serious—Belief That Bulletins Do Not Tell the Full Story" says: "While every attempt is being made to minimize the sensational reports concerning his condition, President McKinley is gradually slipping out of life. . . . The President realizes his condition. He knows that the chances are all against his recovery." The Call of Sept. 8 said in an early morning dispatch: "President McKinley's condition is extremely grave. The crisis will probably come within twenty-four hours. While his physicians hold out hope and the developments of the day have been somewhat encouraging, in that none of the symptoms of peritonitis or blood-poisoning which they so much dread have appeared, medical experience with similar wounds causes much anxiety, and the physicians shake their heads gloomily when they speak of the future."

SURGICAL TESTS SHOW BEST RESULTS

No Trace of Blood Poisoning and the Patient Improving.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—The night consultation of the physicians furnished, in some respects, the most reassuring news which has yet come from the sick room. A microscopic count of the blood has been made during the day by Dr. Wasdin. At the evening conference the result was submitted and found to be perfectly satisfactory. There had been no abnormal increase of white corpuscles, such as would have existed had blood poisoning set in, and the doctors had the satisfaction of announcing officially that the count of the blood corroborated the clinical evidence of the absence of blood poisoning. The president was bathed and given nourishment while all the doctors were present, and afterward was placed in his new bed.

The members of the Cabinet were all below stairs while the consultation was in progress, and remained until after the bulletin was prepared and issued. They were so elated over the improvement in the president's condition and the absence of any unfavorable symptoms that Secretary Root announced that he felt free to depart, and that he had decided to go to New York tomorrow.

At the conclusion of the night conference the doctors gave another extremely gratifying report of their patient's progress. The physicians did not begin to leave the Milburn residence until shortly before 11 o'clock. The reports which they had to communicate could hardly have been more gratifying than they were. Dr. Wasdin and Dr. Myer came out together. The latter was hemmed in on all sides by the eager newspaper men.

"Good news! Good news!" he cried. "Nothing but good news. We have washed and fed the president and moved him to another bed. . . . He is still improving?"

"He is; and to prove it I desire to say that a count of his blood shows that it is in a normal condition, and we feel that we can announce definitely that there is not the least indication of blood poisoning."

He referred the reporters to Dr. Wasdin of the Marine Hospital Service, who was standing at his side, for a scientific interpretation. The latter explained that a count of the blood was a microscopic examination of the relative number of white and red corpuscles in the blood to determine whether inflammation of any kind existed. An increase of white corpuscles, relatively speaking, would show inflammation and deterioration of the blood that might indicate peritonitis.

He said that this morning a few drops of blood were taken from the lobe of the ear and microscopically counted under his direction. "We found," said he, "that the number of white corpuscles was just about normal, while the red cells were slightly below normal, due to insufficient nutrition since the operation. The count was not made," continued Dr. Wasdin, "to verify the fact that blood poisoning did not exist, of which we felt certain, but to remove every shadow of doubt. The result is that we feel safe in announcing that not a trace of blood poisoning exists. The test could not have been more satisfactory."

"Is the president out of danger?"

"No, I would not say that; he is a very sick man, but his condition, under the circumstances, could not be better. That much I will say emphatically."

"Was any trace of pus found in the exterior wound?"

"Not a particle. Pus means the existence of an abscess, and there is not the suggestion of pus about the president's body."

The bulletin which followed Dr. Wasdin's statement officially confirmed what he had said.

Dr. McBurney remained in the house while longer than the other physicians, leaving shortly after 11 o'clock. He confirmed the statement made in the bulletin to the effect that the examination of the president's blood showed no evidence of blood poisoning, nor did it, he added, show any sign of peritonitis. While the examination of blood was not made to determine the latter fact, yet it would unmistakably have shown it had there been peritonitis. The examination was simply a way of testing the condition of the president's blood.

The doctor will remain over night and attend the consultation of the physicians tomorrow. The time of his departure has not been determined.

Dr. Mann, who has attended every consultation of the physicians, was not present tonight, feeling that his attendance was unnecessary.

Dr. Park also expressed his satisfaction at the condition shown by the president, and at the manner in which his system was responding to treatment.

ARREST OF THE ANARCHIST LEADER

Emma Goldman in the Hands of the Chicago Police.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Emma Goldman, whose denunciations of government and society inflamed Anarchist Czolgosz and turned him into the assassin of President McKinley, was arrested in this city today. She had been here, she says, since Sunday morning, working for the welfare of her anarchist friends, the prisoners here, and enjoying herself by dodging the police.

Emma Goldman painted her own portrait with her words as she answered the crowding questions of a score of excited men, who must have seemed to her like very fiends of the hell which she believes society to be.

"The president?" she said. "He is the most insignificant and ignorant of men. Why should you make more fuss over one man than over another?"

"Society? It is a tool by which the strong oppress the weak."

"The assassination of the president? I don't know whether it was good or bad. That is for the man who did it to decide. I am not in his boots."

"An anarchist is also a man. Led by despair, he may kill."

"Do I make anarchists through my lectures? You overestimate my influence. The police are the makers of anarchists."

CZOLGOSZ IN A CONSPIRACY

Says That He Was One of a Murderous Band.

BUFFALO, Sept. 10.—Leon F. Czolgosz has confessed to the police that his attempt upon the life of President McKinley was the result of a conspiracy, in which many besides himself had a part. So far as can be learned, Czolgosz has refused to mention any names except that of Emma Goldman, but papers are in existence which, if they can be discovered, will lay bare the entire conspiracy, and will result in wholesale arrests, followed by prosecution.

In his confession Czolgosz has told of his attempt to destroy the written evidence of conspiracy. He said that time did not permit him to burn the papers as he had desired. Czolgosz said if he was to meet the president at the Temple of Music at the Pan-American Exposition he had to be in line early. Before leaving his room in Novak's hotel, he gathered together all his papers, taking them from his pockets, from his valise and from the drawers of his table. All were bound together in one package, which he concealed beneath his coat.

Czolgosz says that he made a circuitous trip about the city, and that at some point, which he cannot now describe, he came upon an open sewer. Into this sewer he cast his papers.

Superintendent Bull has asked him to take detectives to the spot, but he has said he could not find his way there. Inch by inch the sewers of this city are being searched and, if such a thing is possible, those papers will be recovered. But if the search is fruitless, it is not at all improbable that Czolgosz can be prevailed upon to reveal all the knowledge that is now in his possession. The conspiracy extended to the following groups of anarchists:

Chicago—No. 555 Carroll avenue, headquarters of Isaak family.

Allegheny, Pa.—Garden avenue, district headquarters of Carl Nold and associates.

Patterson, N. J.—National headquarters of anarchists of the United States.

St. Louis—South Thirtieth street, headquarters for anarchists, of which branch Emma Goldman had direct control.

Cleveland, O.—Anarchist group, of which Leon Czolgosz is a member.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Broadway branch of the Polish Society of America.

On authoritative information it can be said that within the last ten weeks Emma Goldman has visited each one of the six anarchist organizations mentioned. She has been in Buffalo three times since July 12th, having left the city the last time four days before the attempted assassination.

HOW ROOSEVELT HEARD THE NEWS

Vice-President Almost Overcome With Grief—Starts for Buffalo.



LEON CZOLGOSZ, THE ASSASSIN.

Leon Czolgosz, the anarchist who attempted to murder President McKinley, was born in Detroit, Mich., of Polish ancestry, and is 28 years of age. In height he is about five feet nine inches, and he weighs 100 pounds. He has light blue eyes and brown hair, and rather regular features, with a prominent nose, and by no means a weak chin.

With regard to the assassin's name, the Chicago Tribune says: "It is one of those names which the English alphabet cannot spell phonetically. Its nearest equivalent is 'Tcholligosh,' or, more broadly speaking, 'Sholligosh.' 'Cz' is represented in the Russian alphabet by a character which is pronounced much the same as though one were suppressing a sneeze—'tch.' The next two letters, 'ol,' are pronounced in combination as though written 'oil,' and the remaining letters of the name—'gosz'—may be given the sound of 'gosh.'"

At 5:30 this afternoon, to which place he went from here this morning as the guest of honor of the Vermont Fish and Game League. At the conclusion of the speaking it was announced that after Colonel Roosevelt had enjoyed a brief period of rest he would give an informal reception, at which an opportunity would be given to shake a vice-president's hand.

Colonel Roosevelt had entered the home of Ex-Governor Flisk and was preparing to change his clothes when the news reached the island. The vice-president was terribly shocked by the intelligence, and his evidences of grief were pronounced. After a brief consultation in the vice-presidential party, it was decided to announce the news to the people, who had assembled for the purpose of greeting Colonel Roosevelt.

Senator Proctor was requested to make the announcement. When Senator Proctor said that President McKinley had been shot a moan of sorrow went up from the entire assemblage and scores burst into tears. Later a bulletin was received by the vice-president saying that the president was resting quietly, and that the chances were favorable for his recovery.

The vice-president received the first news of the crime over the telephone. With a cry he dropped the receiver, and, placing his hands to his temple, exclaimed, "My God!"

Friends came to Colonel Roosevelt's side and led him away. Superintendent Butler took the receiver and gave orders to hold the line open, and arrangements were made to keep the vice-president advised of the news.

Colonel Roosevelt then sent a message to the Exposition grounds, where the president was lying, asking for full particulars of the condition of the president. Arrangements were made at once for Roosevelt's departure for Buffalo.

Just before leaving on a special to-night Roosevelt said: "I am so incredibly grieved, shocked and horrified that I can say nothing."

Denying himself to all but the immediate members of the party who were to accompany him, the vice-president entered the train, and in another moment was on his way to the bedside of the president.

MRS. MCKINLEY SEES HER HUSBAND

The Veil of Domestic Privacy Drawn Over the Meeting.

BUFFALO, Sept. 9.—Mrs. McKinley was admitted to the sickroom this morning, and had a brief stay with her afflicted husband. The veil of domestic privacy is, of course, thrown over the details of the meeting. Mrs. McKinley bore up well, and displayed the same fortitude which has characterized her, as well as the president, since the tragic event occurred. Although there have been statements that Mrs. McKinley has not been apprised of the manner in which the president was injured, it can be stated positively that she is fully aware that he was shot, although it has not been necessary to dwell on the harrowing details of the affair. As much as possible she has been buoyed up by the encouraging attitude of the physicians, and she has responded by giving all her strength toward passing through the ordeal with calmness.

BRYAN ON SHOOTING OF MCKINLEY

The Nebraskan Hopes It Was the Deed of a Lunatic.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 6.—Following the receipt of the news of the attempt on President McKinley's life, William J. Bryan sent a brief message to the president, expressing his concern.

Bryan tonight gave out the following statement: "The attempted assassination of the president is a shock to the entire country and he and his wife are the recipients of universal sympathy. The papers say the shot was fired by an insane man, and it is hoped this is true, for while it is a terrible thing for a president to be the victim of a madman, it is even worse for him to be fired upon by a sane person prompted by malice or revenge. In a republic, where the people elect their officials and can remove them, there can be no excuse for a resort to violence. If our president were in constant fear of plots and conspiracies, we would soon sink to the level of those nations in which force is the only weapon of the government and the only weapon of the government's enemies."

the murder of the president. . . . and in twenty-four hours after my meeting with the president, in an adjoining building on the grounds, the demon in human form accomplished his purpose. It was a fearful blow! All over the grounds could be heard curses and imprecations, and could the people have secured the wretch I believe their fierce rage would have known no control. A hush and stillness fell on all that great multitude of thousands within the exposition grounds. Men of strong minds and hearts and wills dropped the "sympathizing tear." The hysterical cry on the "Midway" hushed his voice and the strains of music ceased. Sadness in place of merriment fell on all. Entertainments ceased and all came to a stoppage. The electric lights were cut off for a while, and every one waited with abated breath the bulletins which issued from the physicians and as tidings came of the president holding out, hope for his recovery springs in all lovers of good. Mr. J. B. Castle and the writer were together at the time, and he may doubtless send you a fuller account.

I hope to write you again shortly.

Respectfully,
WALTER C. WELDON.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—That the Czar will visit Paris is doubtful.

He is unwilling to become the instrument of the nationalists of the municipality for purposes of future agitation.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Major Ross, representing the Liverpool School of Inquiry into Tropical Diseases, has reduced mosquito victims of malarial fever at Freetown, Lagos, West Africa, to 1 per cent of the normal figure.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Great Britain and Persia have signed a convention to construct a three-wire telegraph from Kashan to British Baluchistan. This line, about 650 miles in length, will connect Teheran, the capital of Persia, with the telegraph system of India.

ROME, Sept. 5.—The banishment of an anarchist named Jaffer, alleged to have been an accomplice of Bresci, murderer of King Humbert, has been authorized.

At the trial of Jaffer no direct evidence connecting him with the plot to murder Humbert was brought out. Jaffer intends to settle in America.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 4.—The Federal Government has done nothing yet with reference to the Pacific-Cape cable schemes. The Postmaster General is of opinion that there is no immediate necessity to discuss the question, as legal points need considering before a policy can be defined.

SYDNEY, Sept. 4.—News has been received from the islands of a volcanic eruption in the New Hebrides. The shocks were so violent that dwellings were shaken to pieces, and people hid in the bush. So far no loss of life has been reported. A tidal wave followed, causing much damage to plantations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—America has offered to mediate between Venezuela and Colombia. Mr. Hay, Secretary of State, hints at American intervention if the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama is infringed. The Venezuelan Government alleges that Colombia caused the difficulty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—Colombia has accepted America's offer to mediate in the difficulty with Venezuela.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—It is reported in Paris that France intends to seize the Turkish portion of Sporades or Scattered Islands, if Turkey remains obdurate in connection with the trouble over the French quays at Constantinople.

[The Turkish Sporades comprise a dozen small islands along the coast of Asiatic and European Turkey, at the entrance to the Aegean Sea.]

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Kaiser has recommended the Sultan to arrange the difficulty with France amicably, and at the earliest possible moment.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The most important mail that has left Australia for years will pass through Chicago tomorrow morning, five hours later than usual, but with J. D. Spreckels' millions, combined with the fastest engine on the Lake Shore Road for the purpose of rushing it through to New York in time to catch the mail steamer which sails at 10 o'clock Saturday for Southampton, the last time may be made up. There is a carload of mail. The Oceanic Steamship Company brought the mail to San Francisco from Sydney, via Honolulu. The train must average better than a mile a minute. If the mails miss the Southampton steamer the British parliament will not get its Australia mail for two weeks.

This is the mail brought to San Francisco by the Ventura.

NOTHING LIKE OIL.

In dealing with oil, remember that a spoonful of will go farther than a gallon of vinegar. The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

HONOLULU MEN WERE AT BUFFALO

Mr. Walter C. Weedon Writes of the Events of September 6th.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1901.

Editor Advertiser:—I have mailed you fuller account in papers than I can possibly write you of the awful tragedy that has been enacted here at the Pan-American. I had the pleasure of attending the reception given by the president in the Government Building on the 5th. As I stepped up to him I remarked: "Mr. President, I present you greetings from Hawaii." He replied: "I thank you, sir. I am glad Hawaii is represented here today." And saying so, he gave me a hearty and cordial pressure of the hand. He seemed so genial and happy in meeting people on such an occasion, that I seemed further from any human thought that a demon mind was then plotting

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE TRACK, with steel sleepers of the Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PERMANENT TRACK, together with fish plates. No bolts or spikes for same. This whole outfit is a 2-foot gauge, and practically in good working order. The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4 tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on account of increasing the gauge of roads, consequently necessitating new rolling stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alexander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company, Spreckelsville, Maui. Goods will be delivered F. O. B. Kahului wharf, Maui.

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Cures Coughs, And Colds.

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Unequalled.

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—For Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Catarrh.

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Night Cough, And All.

POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED.—Pulmonary Disorders.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years' standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Cleynext-the-Sea, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balsam of Aniseed cured me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unequalled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balsam of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world.

Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD. HOBSON DRUG CO.

JEWELS

The big freighter Oregonian has just brought us a large shipment of our well known "Jewel" Stoves and Ranges, making our stock complete in twenty-nine different styles.

Jewel Stoves for wood, all sizes. Jewel Ranges for wood, all sizes. Jewel Stoves for coal, all sizes. Jewel Ranges for coal, all sizes.

A number of each kind are fitted with our new special hot water coils, ready to be connected to the boiler.

We make a specialty of this work, which we perform in an up-to-date manner, at a reasonable cost.

Hot water can be obtained in a few minutes after starting the fire, by using our method.

We carry all the parts for our stoves and ranges, enabling us to replace any breakage or loss caused by accident, or wear or tear.

These celebrated Jewel Stoves and Ranges are made from the very best material, and are constructed on scientific principles, thereby obtaining the greatest amount of heat from the least amount of fuel.

We deliver to any part of the city, set up the stove, and connect to the chimney, free of charge (boiler connections extra), and guarantee our work in every respect.

If you purchase from us, we will make a liberal allowance for your old wood or coal stove, regardless of the kind.

Call and inspect our samples on the second floor (House Furnishing Department), and be convinced that you can get the best at a reasonable price.

P. S.—The S. S. Californian, due here in two weeks, will bring us a very large shipment of our celebrated Gurney cleanable Refrigerators and Ice Boxes. Refrigerators at \$10.50 and upwards, and made of hard wood and elegantly polished. It will pay you to wait, as you will save money by buying a Gurney, as they use less ice than any Refrigerator made.

W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

Dealers in..... CROCKERY, GLASS AND HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

53-55-57 King St., Honolulu. Store open from 7:30 a. m. to 5:15 p. m., Saturdays included.

APPEAL TO BE TAKEN

Income Case Will Be Carried Higher.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

An appeal from the Supreme Court of Hawaii has been definitely decided upon in the income tax case, and will be presented to the United States Supreme Court at the October session when an effort will be made to have the case advanced on the calendar for an immediate hearing. In the meantime the collection of the tax will not be stopped in Hawaii, and the preparations of Collector Pratt are to be continued.

Abraham Lewis Jr., of the firm of Smith & Lewis, said yesterday that the appeal had been agreed upon by the merchants generally, who will divide the expense. "Either Mr. Smith or myself will go to Washington early in October," he said, "to present the appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. We shall try to have the case placed on the October calendar for hearing, but of course there can be no degree of certainty that such leave will be granted."

"The income law involves Federal questions, and it will be taken to the Supreme Court on the ground that the law is in conflict with the constitution. The same points will be presented to the United States Supreme Court here. The expense of the appeal is to be borne by the interested merchants and business men. The Merchants' Association is not behind the appeal, though many of its members are interested in the case."

When Assessor Pratt was told yesterday of the intention of the merchants to appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax law, he stated that such appeal could in no way affect the present status of his office, and that he would continue in his preparations for the collection of the tax.

"The decision of the Supreme Court of Hawaii is the law of the Territory so long as it is not changed by any higher court, and I can do nothing but collect the income tax, under the law as passed by the Legislature, and sustained by the Supreme Court. The books are being prepared, and the tax will be collected the same as all other taxes, which must be paid on or before the 15th of November. Parties leaving for the Coast are already paying this tax, and some hundreds of dollars have been collected."

"Even in the event that an appeal is allowed it will be a year or more before a decision can be expected, and the meaning I certainly cannot remain idle. I shall continue to collect the income tax as fast as it is tendered. It is due on or about October 1st, and becomes delinquent after November 15, when a 10 per cent penalty is added. The whole amount, including the penalty, then draws interest at 8 per cent per annum. In the event that the Supreme Court reverses the Hawaiian court, the decision will probably say what shall be done with the money already collected. Until the decision of the Hawaiian court is reversed the income law remains the law of this land, and I can do nothing but to enforce it as far as my duties go in that direction. If it is not paid a judgment will be obtained, the same as against any other delinquent taxpayer, and though it will not act as a lien on his property, it certainly can be enforced."

Quite a few taxpayers are reported to have paid their income tax already. Among these the largest taxpayer was P. C. Jones, who contributed several hundred dollars to the depleted coffers of the Territorial treasury because he enjoyed an income several times larger than one thousand dollars a year.

THEY RESENT INTRUSION.

That dear old dog of mine; he is dead long ago. He troubled nobody who passed his post outside the fence. If he was in the mood for a nap, he would lie in some shady spot, and with half-closed eyes, take in dreamily what a great English preacher used to call "this whirling world of God's."

But if a stranger opened the gate, evidently meaning to walk up the gravel path to the house, Don Quixote was not alive in the rustle of a grass blade. For it was his duty to resent intrusion. The more he violated the Gospel precept, the more he hated his neighbor, the more useful he was; the more commendable his conduct in the sight of his friends.

He is dead, as I said, in pace. He was worth the tears we dropped on the sods that cover him. We loved him for the enemies he made.

You get the lesson, don't you? Things that are entitled to respect, things that have any decent claim to exist, will not stand to be imposed upon; they will fight; if necessary, they will kill you.

That is why Mrs. Margaret Robertson said in her letter, "My stomach rebelled; and whenever I fancied I had an appetite and ventured to satisfy it, the experiences I underwent were fearfully distressing."

"I had a sense of fullness in the chest and abdomen; and often a clear sour fluid, ejected from the stomach, ran from my mouth before I was able to control it. I used to employ means to make myself sick in order to get rid of the intolerable nausea."

"Other measures for relief having failed, I adopted the suggestion of an acquaintance, and began using Mother Seigel's Syrup. This was about eight years ago. From the first my digestion improved, and when I had taken the remedy for a short time I was in good health."

"Not a symptom of disease remained, although I had been a martyr to inflammatory dyspepsia for several years. I have been in business in Melbourne Street, N. Adelaide, S.A., for nine years, and this is the 12th of April, 1900."

"All who wish corroboration of my written statement can obtain it by calling on me at my store."

"I have a word further to say about Seigel's Syrup, and may as well say it

now. About four years ago my son developed a kidney derangement, which was pronounced Bright's disease. No medical treatment proved of any avail. I believed the Syrup would help him, and it did."

"He was distinctly better before he had finished the first bottle; then I stopped the medicine (too soon), and he had a relapse."

"I recommenced at once, giving him the doses regularly after he ate, and in eight weeks he was cured. He was then about 17, and is now as healthy a young man as you are likely to meet anywhere."

"My mother's statement about my case is in every respect true."
(Signed) "John Robertson, Austral Hotel, Rundle Street, Adelaide."

COLUMBIA CHOSEN TO DEFEND CUP

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Columbia has been chosen to defend the America's cup. For the first time one yacht will defend the trophy for a second time. The American yacht is a slight favorite in the betting.

The announcement of the Columbia's selection was well received by yachtsmen in the States. The first international race takes place next Saturday off Sandy Hook.

Lipton when told of the selection said that all he wanted was to sail the Shamrock II. against the fastest boat in America. The crew of the Shamrock argue that their boat was designed to beat one ten minutes faster than the Columbia, and so they can surely beat her with the Shamrock II.

A letter of protest signed by fifty American citizens has been sent to the New York Yacht Club protesting against the exclusion of the Independence from the trial races and threatening, if the Shamrock II. wins, to ask an injunction from the United States Court to prevent the club from turning over the cup to Sir Thomas Lipton.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Betting on the America's Cup races has modified in favor of the English yacht, and "evens" is the price now quoted. The Columbia, the last cup winner, has again defeated the Constitution, which was specially built to defend the cup this year.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—It has been decided that the Columbia shall defend the America's Cup. Sir T. Lipton considers the Columbia superior to the Constitution.

COMMERCIAL REPORT BY BERREY

Agency's Summary of the Business in Honolulu for Past Two Weeks.

Berrey's semi-monthly report, period ending September 15, shows an increase in the mortgage indebtedness in the Islands of \$67,263.45. The total amount of mortgages filed was \$148,977.45. The sales on the stock exchange since the last report were: 100 shares of Wai-ana, at \$72; 150 shares of Oahu, at \$125; 135 shares of Ewa, at \$25; 400 shares of Ewa, at \$24.75; 415 shares of Oahu, at \$10; 10 shares of McBryde, at \$10; 10 shares of Honolulu, at \$130; 60 shares of Pioneer, at \$95. The dividends paid September 14 were: O. R. & L. Co., 1-2 per cent; Oahu, 1 per cent; H. A. & Co., 2 1/2 per cent.

Nineteen building permits were issued, mostly for small cottages. Business generally is reported light, the market as very quiet. The report hints at a decline in some of the island stocks now paying big dividends.

The present state of the produce market is quoted as follows: Cane, per ton, \$40 to \$45; barley, per ton, \$27 to \$28; hay, per ton, \$28 to \$30; bran, per ton, \$33; hams and bacon, 13 to 15 cents; sugar peas, \$2.50 to \$3.75; salmon, per barrel, \$11 to \$12; wheat, per cwt., \$1.75 to \$1.87 1/2; flour, per barrel, \$3.50 to \$4.25; island rice, \$5 to \$5.25; sugar, \$5.75 to \$6.25; California potatoes, \$2.50; table fruits, \$3 to \$4.

Seattle-Honolulu Steamers.

Ninety days from Baltimore, the steamer Meteor, Captain Ahlstrom, reached port yesterday morning, bringing a cargo of 2,600 tons of coal that will be discharged on the Oakland side of the bay, says the Chronicle of September 11. The Meteor is a new steel freighter, built at Toledo, O., and is on her maiden trip. Like the Tampico and Eureka, which recently arrived from the Eastern coast, the Meteor's machinery is in the extreme after part of the hull, rendering the vessel's appearance radically different from anything on this Coast except the lake-built steamers. With the Eureka and Tampico, the Meteor will make her headquarters at Seattle under the management of the Globe Navigation Company. The three steamers will be placed on a new route connecting Seattle and Honolulu.

The Alameda's Improvements.

Yesterday the Oceanic Company's steamer Alameda was taken from the Risdon Iron Works to Hunter's point dry dock to have her repairs completed, says the Chronicle of Sept. 7. This will occupy about a week. Since going out of commission several months ago the Alameda has had new boilers put in and in other respects has undergone notable improvement, calculated to increase the speed as well as the comfortableness of the well known steamer. Within a short time the Alameda will be placed on the Honolulu route, relieving the Mariposa, which will also undergo improvements.

Countess Russell is seriously ill. The new French ship refuses to fly. Cleveland will hunt big game in Colorado.

SECY. COOPER ARRESTED AND RELEASED BY JUDGE GEAR

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Secretary Henry E. Cooper was arrested last night at 10:30 p. m. on a charge of having embezzled the naturalization papers of Ung Sung, a Chinese.

The matter grew out of a replevin suit against Secretary Cooper, to compel him to issue Ung Sung his naturalization papers. When Sung applied for his papers before the collector of internal revenue, he was arrested as Yee Sung delivered to H. E. Cooper an original certificate of naturalization, dated August 3, 1892, the property of Ung Sung; that though requested to, the defendant refused to deliver up and give such property to complainant, and unlawfully held and retained same.

The complaint sets forth that Ung Wo. Later, when he applied to Mr. Cooper for papers he claims he was refused.

Ung Sung placed the value of the certificate at \$50. As soon as the warrant was served Secretary Cooper visited the police station in the custody of High Sheriff Brown. There the question of bail was discussed, and an attempt made to ascertain the whereabouts of Judge Gear, who was the only person able to fix the bond.

After considerable prospecting the judge was found and approached on the matter. As soon as he was informed that an appeal had been taken to the Circuit Court in the Ung Sung replevin case, he revoked the warrant of arrest, and ordered the defendant set at liberty.

The case will come up before Judge Wilcox this morning. Attorney Lorin Andrews is prosecuting the case on behalf of Ung Sung, and W. L. Stanley will conduct the defense.

FUEL OIL FOR HAWAII

Union Company to Install a Plant on Maui.

(From Thursday's daily.)

John Baker, Jr., manager of the Union Oil Company of California, arrived yesterday on the steamship Ventura. He will establish in the Islands a plant to supply fuel oil to plantations which have decided to substitute oil for coal as a fuel.

Contracts were made by Mr. Baker in San Francisco with Alexander & Baldwin to install tanks on Maui from which supplies will be drawn for the Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar plantation, Ewa plantation, Hailu Sugar plantation and Kihai plantation, for all of which Alexander & Baldwin are the agents. The power generating plants of the mills will be modified at once to enable the managements to use fuel oil instead of coal in the future, and a system of conserving tanks will be erected on sites convenient to all the plantations. The oil will be conveyed to the various mills and pumping plants by means of pipe lines.

The arrival of Mr. Baker in the field with a medium to compete with coal in the generation of power for plantation purposes marks a new era in the development of the sugar industry. Mr. Baker claims that on an average about thirty-five per cent is saved by the substitution of oil as fuel instead of coal. This percentage is arrived at by an average of the cost for fuel on the mainland. Comparing the cost for fuel there with that in the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. Baker expresses an opinion that within a short time after oil has been given a practical demonstration, about fifty per cent will be saved.

The magnitude of the undertaking which Mr. Baker intends establishing in the Islands is of unusual proportions. His company which is the oldest in California intends putting on a line of four vessels between coast ports and the Islands—two steamers and two sailing ships.

The company has come to the Islands to stay and the length of Mr. Baker's visit will be determined by the delay in receiving the materials for the construction of the tanks. The first shipment of tank material will come on the May Flint which will sail from San Francisco on October 4, arriving here about the 25th. Several hundred tons will be put aboard and there will be three times as much more to arrive by subsequent vessels. Mr. Baker, in stating the plans of the company to an Advertising reporter, said yesterday:

"The Maui plantations have decided upon oil as a fuel instead of coal and I am here to commence the installation of the plant. The construction of the tanks is a part of our obligation. We expect to keep on hand a supply of about 150,000 to 200,000 barrels. This is on the basis of our contracts already secured. This would be an average six months' supply. The oil will be brought here from California. We are the largest factors in the oil business on the coast and control about sixty-five per cent of all the storage. We have more territory than all the other companies, controlling in the neighborhood of 200,000 acres. Further than this the Union Oil Company owns ninety-five per cent of all the pipe lines in the State of California."

"For the island trade we have one vessel ready to commence transporting the oil and three others will be ready when necessary. The first vessel to sail for the Islands will carry 15,000 barrels of oil in bulk. The steamer is divided into compartments for carrying the oil, although the 'skin' of the ship is in reality the outside of the tank."

"Barring any difficulty in labor on the coast we expect the first shipment to arrive here next February. By that time we will be in readiness to receive our supplies and for the plantations to commence milling and pumping operations with oil as their fuel. The changes to be made in making over the boilers will be inexpensive. There will be a few slight modifications. There is no danger from explosions and it is a fact that every powder manufacturing concern in California is now using oil as fuel instead of coal."

"Every best sugar mill in California is now using oil for fuel, the Spreckels being about the largest consumers of the product, the Santa Fe Railroad coming next."

"We have made a long term contract

with Alexander & Baldwin to supply the Maui plantations for which they are agents. I will go to Maui soon and locate the tank sites. When the material arrives here we will send down a force of about twenty men from San Francisco to do the work. Our shipping ports are at San Pedro, Oleun, Ventura and San Francisco."

Mr. Baker is accompanied on his present trip by his wife and her sister, Miss Rolter. They are domiciled at the Hawaiian Hotel.

COURT NOTES.

(From Thursday's daily.)

There will be no more delay than the exigencies of the law demand in the condemnation proceedings of the United States in the matter of the Pearl Harbor naval station. Judge Estee yesterday morning passed upon the motion of the plaintiff striking out the portion of the answer of respondents demanding a jury, and at the same time gave notice that no further delays would be brooked in the matter, as the Department of Justice was anxious to have the case settled.

In his decision of yesterday he did not pass upon the right of respondents to a jury trial, ruling only upon the question of procedure in setting up the demands in an answer.

"The request for a jury as set up in the answer is clearly irrelevant," said the court in passing upon the motion. "It raises no new issue, and has no place in the answer, and all such irrelevant matter will be ordered stricken out. The respondents are allowed ten days in which to file an amended answer. The court doesn't decide that the respondents can't apply for a jury, on the contrary they have a right to make such a request but it must be in a proper manner. I will then pass upon the right of respondents to a trial by jury."

"This demand for a jury should be filed as soon as possible, and unless such a demand is made, the case will be set down for hearing, in order that it may be decided as soon as possible. It will probably require months for a final decision, and the Department of Justice is extremely anxious to have the matter finally disposed of, and the defendants should have the same anxiety for a speedy trial, for their money is tied up in this property until the case can be settled."

"There is no doubt in my mind that under the law the United States may take any land necessary for the defense of the Territory, and it is only a question of compensation. For the government cannot take any land unless it pays for it."

Judge Estee made an order in compliance with his ruling, and the respondents were given leave to file exceptions to the decision.

Porto Ricans on Para.

With the steamer City of Para, which vessel arrived Tuesday night, came 406 passengers, the great majority of them being Porto Rican laborers. The vessel waited outside until morning when she was moored by the Channel wharf to enable the officials to count the passengers. While the Para was lying there some small rumormongers started among the Porto Ricans, causing a rumor to circulate along the waterfront that the men had refused to allow any fumigating to be done, and that they would all have to stay in quarantine for fifteen days before they would be allowed to land. This proved to be a mistake however, and during the afternoon boats from the steamers Hawaii and Iwalani went out to the City of Para, which, by this time had been towed away from the Channel wharf into the stream. The Hawaii took thirty Porto Ricans with her for Papaia, when she left for Hawaii yesterday afternoon, and the Iwalani will take a number over to Hanalei on Kauai today.

The Porto Ricans looked a miserable lot, as they were crowded together 'tween decks, some of them being very ragged, and not a few children proming around without being annoyed by other clothes than their hats. All were counted off on the steamer and there checks for \$5 apiece were given to them, whereafter they were bundled into the boats, which brought them over to the local steamers. With the exception of a few sick ones, the crowd upon the whole seemed quite merry, and "Adios, adios" kept ringing over the water, as they were taken ashore from the Para.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis, and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me. W. S. Brockman, Bagwell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

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Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafes, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the most skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," post free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LUXON LTD., Cape Town. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

CHINA	SEPT. 19	PERU	SEPT. 21
DOIC	SEPT. 27	COPTIC	OCT. 1
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 4	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1
PERU	OCT. 11	PEKING	OCT. 11
COPTIC	OCT. 23	GALIC	OCT. 23
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 30	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 1
PEKING	NOV. 7	CHINA	NOV. 1
GALIC	NOV. 14	DORIC	NOV. 1
HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 23	NIPPON MARU	NOV. 23
CHINA	NOV. 29	PERU	DEC. 1
DOIC	DEC. 6	COPTIC	DEC. 1
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 18		

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AGENTS.

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Is steadily growing in favor among people who appreciate good things, and is rapidly becoming the favorite family drink.

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SODA WATER WORKS CO.,

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Sole Agts. for the Territory of Hawaii.
Office and Works, 601 Fort and Allen Streets.

Telephone No. 71 Maie.
Soda Water, etc., delivered free to all parts of the city. Island orders solicited.

A cloudburst in Kansas has overwhelmed Ness City.
The German squadron in southern waters will be reinforced.
Rear Admiral Barker is one of the important witnesses for Schley.
German-Americans of New York may run J. Dewitt Warner for mayor.

JUST PUBLISHED!

By the Hawaiian Missionary Children's Society, &

HISTORICAL MISSIONARY ALBUM

containing brief sketches of 123 Protestant Missionaries to Hawaii, and half-tone engravings of 123 of them.

The book is 9 1/2 x 12 inches, has 112 pages, and weighs, when wrapped for mailing, about 1 pound.

Price, bound in dark cloth, \$5.00 in Morocco, & 7.50

Postage, 25c. Extra.

Sample copies may be seen at Thurman's Book Store, Fort St.

Orders will be filled upon application to R. W. Andrews, telephone Blue 1063, or P. O. box 146.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.
 Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, from Anahola; 3:15 a. m.
 Am. schr. Ottilie Fjord, Bush 23 days from Kureka; 7:30 a. m.
 Str. Sierra, Houdlette, from Colonies; 9:20 p. m.
 Str. City of Paris, Zender, from Port Los Angeles; off port 11:30 p. m.
 Str. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai.
 Wednesday, Sept. 18.
 Str. Iwawani, Gregory, from Kauai ports; 3 a. m.
 S. S. Ventura, Hayward, from San Francisco; 11:15 a. m.
 SAIL TODAY.
 S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for Colonies; 9 a. m.
 Str. Iwawani, Gregory, for Kauai.
 Thursday, September 19.
 S. S. China, Senbury, from San Francisco; 9 a. m.
 Schr. Concord, from Panaloa; 8 a. m.
 Str. Walealea, Piltz, from Anahola; 6:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Sept. 17.
 Sloop Kaluanui, for Pearl Harbor; 6 a. m.
 Schr. Walealea, for Hanalei and Kailihiwai; 5 p. m.
 Str. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Hanalei, Atukina and Anahola; p. m.
 Str. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kaa-napali, Honokaa and Kukuhaele; p. m.
 Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Johnson, for San Francisco; 8:30 a. m.
 Schr. Kaulaouli, for Honolulu, Kohala, 10 a. m.
 Str. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maiala, Kona and Kau; noon.
 Str. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Kolon, Elele and Hanapepe; 5 p. m.
 Str. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports; noon.
 Str. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports; 5 p. m.
 Str. Maui, Bennett, for Panahau, Kula and Oohala; 5 p. m.
 Wednesday, Sept. 18.
 Str. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai and Maui ports; 5 p. m.
 Str. Hawaii, Berg, for Hawaii ports; 5 p. m.
 S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for San Francisco; 11 a. m.
 Thursday, Sept. 19.
 S. S. Ventura, Hayward, for the Colonies; 9 a. m.
 Str. Iwawani, Greene, for Kauai ports; 5 p. m.
 Str. Walealea, Piltz, for Anahola; 5 p. m.
 Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kailihiwai; 5 p. m.
 Am. bk. Abbey Palmer, Johnson, for the Sound; 10:30 a. m.

Telegraph Notes.

All clergymen in United States will be given half-fare permits.
 Howard and Powers, murderers of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky, fought in prison.
 John D. Lankens, of Philadelphia, left \$1,500,000 to charity.
 The breach of promise suit of Jane Hodge against John Nicholl, of Oakland, has been compromised.
 Trouble is threatened in Jamaica over taxes.
 Captains of Atlantic steamers have barred professional gamblers.
 The Peruvian minister of foreign affairs has resigned.
 Lord Hope's petition for divorce is now in course of preparation.
 Congo slave traders were defeated in a pitched battle with troops.
 The steel workers considered proposals of the trust on September 9.
 A government report declares that Alaska has a good agricultural future.
 The widow of General Kibben is insane.
 "Swiftwater Bill" is said to have committed perjury.
 Mrs. C. W. Conger was burned to death at Phoenix, A. T.
 Bids have been opened for the San Francisco post office.
 Oliver P. Baker, of Seattle, made a will he picked up a few years ago his heir.
 The public debt statement for August shows a decrease of over five million dollars.
 Holland demands satisfaction of the Porte for the invasion of her legation.
 Ninety persons were poisoned by tomatoes in claims served at Cleveland.
 Governor Murphy has deposited President Parker as head of Arizona University.
 The Digger and Washoe Indians held their annual pow-wow at Angel's Head, Cal.
 Welsh labor unions are suing for damages caused by the strike.
 King Edward has appointed a commission to examine into Professor Koch's tuberculosis cure.
 An oil syndicate, with \$2,500,000 capital, will be organized in Texas.
 General Kobbe, commander at Jolo, will return home on three months' leave.

Seabury Will Take Korea.

Captain Seabury makes one trip to the China. When she comes back to San Francisco, which will be in November, he will go East and take charge of the steamer Korea. He was to have gone East before this trip, but owing to the great steel strike, the work on the Korea will not be finished until in January.

Gen. Booth Coming.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—General William Booth, founder and commander of the Salvation Army, is due to arrive in New York Sept. 25th. General Booth will tour the United States, visiting the Pacific Coast, returning to New York during the first week in February, and sailing for Europe on the 5th of that month.

Pilgrimage to Palestine.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A pilgrimage to the Holy Land and a visit to Rome will be made by Right Rev. John M. Farley, auxiliary Bishop of New York. He will sail on October 5th.

The Board of Education yesterday received the medal awarded the Hawaiian exhibit at the Paris exhibition last year. The medal is of bronze, with a female head, relieved by an oak and with a view of the city of Paris in the distance on one side. On the reverse is a winged Victory, carrying a laurel wreath, and with a symbolic figure of Labor, holding the torch of learning. The exhibition buildings are also shown, with the lettering "Exposition Universelle Internationale, 1900," and "Administration of Public Instruction, Hawaii." The diploma will be forwarded later.

There will be no session of the courts tomorrow, it being a legal holiday.

TO EXPEDITE AUSTRALIAN MAIL

Special Train Out of Chicago Completes Needful Ocean Connections

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Marvelous rapidity in transmission of Australian mails from Sydney to Liverpool via San Francisco was accomplished, by means of the Lake Shore and Southern Railroad yesterday. The mails that arrived on the Oceanic Steamship Company's Ventura Tuesday morning will leave New York City on the Compa of the Cunard line at noon today. When the Australian mail matter arrived here Tuesday morning the message of the Oceanic Company, conferred with Carlton C. Crane, Pacific Coast agent of the New York Central, and arranged to make connection with a fast mail train leaving Chicago yesterday morning. This could only be accomplished by means of a special, as the train left the windy city at 8:30 a. m. and the mail would not be delivered there off the Burlington route until 9 a. m. One car and an engine left Chicago at 10 o'clock and overtook the fast mail at Toledo, Ohio, 244 miles distant, traveling at a rate of speed of fourteen and one-fourth miles an hour greater than the train in advance.

Oregonian Busy Loading.

The big freighter Oregonian is at present being made ready for her departure with all possible haste. She is lying at the Railroad wharf, and gangs are engaged in loading her forward and discharging her aft. Shifts of men are kept at work at her both day and night. Much of the machinery and iron rails are passed right along to the steamer Hawaii, which vessel is going to take them over to Hawaii, to the Oahu and Kohala railroads. The Oregonian will probably start Friday on her long trip to New York, where she expects to arrive at the end of November. She will take 6000 tons of sugar aboard in this port, and from here she will go to Honolulu, where she will take in 1500 tons of sugar. She will then go to San Francisco, on the west coast of South America, where she will take a cargo of coal. After rounding the Horn she will call at San Lucia in the West Indies, where she will take 200 more tons of coal on board. She will probably have hard weather around Cape Hatteras, as she will be there just in the beginning of the winter storms.

Dole-Gallagher Nuptials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18.—Attorney General E. P. Dole of Hawaii and Miss Eleanor E. Gallagher of this city were married at noon yesterday. There were some seventy guests, and among them a number of Attorney General Dole's friends and associates in the islands, who reached this city on Monday last by the China. Other guests included relatives and intimate friends of the bride and those of the groom resident on this Coast. Chief Justice Frear of Honolulu acted as toastmaster. It was exactly at noon when Attorney General Dole and his bride, unaccompanied, stood before the altar of St. Mary's Cathedral. The bride was given away by her father, Bernard Gallagher. Her gown was of silk tulle trimmed with chiffon and seed pearls. Some handsome diamonds, gifts from the groom and her mother, were the only ornaments worn.

HAWAII'S RICHES.

Showing of Assessed Valuations in the Islands for Ten Years.

Secretary Cooper will include in his report at Washington a statement of the valuations made by the assessors in the Hawaiian Islands for the past ten years. The total valuations for 1901 on the various islands are given as follows: Oahu, \$64,428,280; Maui, \$15,233,732; Molokai, \$21,290; Lanai, \$119,890; Hawaii, \$16,908,507; Kauai, \$13,386,175; Niihau, \$75,380. Total, \$121,172,928, of which \$38,547,890 is the value of real estate, and \$82,625,038 personal. The totals for the ten years in all the islands, showing the relative increase, follows:

1892	\$3,234,299
1893	36,120,064
1894	37,758,459
1895	37,747,740
1896	45,856,322
1897	50,319,343
1898	56,254,442
1899	78,363,207
1900	100,237,461
1901	121,172,928

Report on Money Orders

The money order department of the Honolulu postoffice has been doing a rushing business. From July 1 to September 1, 3,172 orders were issued, to the amount of \$65,759.25. Considerable more money is sent to Honolulu than goes away, despite the general belief to the contrary. During the same two months 8,823 orders were paid here, amounting to \$326,537.94. The remittances from the island offices amounted to \$254,536.

Jared Smith received an interesting letter yesterday from a friend located at Orange, New South Wales. He writes that the weather conditions there are totally unprecedented in the history of the country. A drought of three years' duration has just been broken by heavy rains, which was accompanied by a fall of four feet of snow. This is very unusual for that climate, where the houses are built much on the plan of those of this city, and great suffering has been entailed.

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—The Cologne newspaper, Kolnische Zeitung, says that a minor state of siege exists in the Teber district, in Persia, owing to a revolutionary movement, the result of dissatisfaction at the new loan negotiations with Russia.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Colorado beetle has been found in a potato patch at Tilbury docks, London. An area in the locality has been isolated, and the crop destroyed.

PNEUMATIC CANE CUTTER

Inventor Paul Is Now in the City.

(From Thursday's daily.)

At the Honolulu Iron Works yesterday afternoon a number of prominent men more or less interested in the sugar plantations of Hawaii, watched with keen interest the working of a sugar cane cutter just patented at Washington, the invention of R. H. Paul, of Brisbane, Queensland, Australia. Then inventor arrived here yesterday on the Ventura en route to the Colonies and will continue on his voyage to Brisbane today. He is carrying home with him some of the cane cutters and appurtenances and upon his arrival the invention will be given a practical demonstration in the cane fields of Queensland, under the direction of Dr. Walter Maxwell, for some time director of the Hawaiian Sugar Planter's Experiment Station. Dr. Maxwell is interested in the development of the invention of Mr. Paul, and it was at his solicitation that the inventor went to Philadelphia armed with specifications and models to have the invention completed and patented.

No other invention of the kind was found during the search of the records of the Patent Office.

Inventor Paul claims for his cane cutter, which is in reality a very simple affair, a complete revolution in the methods of cutting down cane and saving labor and time. The principle of his invention was developed as a foil to the proposed elimination of kanaka and colored cane-field laborers in Queensland and the substitution of white laborers. Mr. Paul states that with the loss of the colored laborers the sugar industry of Queensland is menaced by failure. It was for this reason that several principles of the use of pneumatic tools were brought into requisition, the result being a tool which will cut cane with the least expenditure of muscle and time. There has as yet been no real demonstration of the qualifications of the invention of Mr. Paul as a substitute for the cane knife in the hands of a hardy field laborer, but Mr. Paul believes a step in the right direction has been taken and he has faith in the future that his cane cutter will prove the friend of the sugar planter.

The display of the cane cutter at the Honolulu Iron Works was witnessed by B. F. Dillingham, F. M. Swamy, E. E. Paxton, T. Olive Davies, L. A. Thurston, H. Focke, Mr. Dryer, Manager Hedemann of the Iron Works, W. F. Dillingham and others.

The cutter, which is about three feet in length and weighs about six pounds, resembles a huge patent screw driver, or pneumatic mining drill and is handled with one arm. An iron pipe leading from a compressed air chamber was attached to an overhead beam from which hung about fifty feet of pliable lead piping. This was attached directly to the cutter the vent leading to a cylinder whence came the power to operate the cutter. Two or three bunches of Lahaina cane of an average height of ten feet were brought into the shop and when the air was let into the pipe the inventor placed the end of the cutter which is a keen blade about two inches in width, upon stick of cane. A slight pressure upon the blade against the cane pressed the shank back into the cylinder; there was a sound of escaping air through a vent hole in a hilt-like handle which the inventor grasped with his right hand, the shank throbbed under the blows of the piston at the rate of 3,000 per minute, and the blade cut cleanly through the stalk. The inventor was at a disadvantage in endeavoring to cut cane which was not rooted or in a natural position. It is claimed by Mr. Paul that a laborer in a field would merely approach each stalk of cane, lunge the cutter forward until it struck the stalk and the same would be severed without difficulty.

Very little comment was made upon the exhibition except that the cutter appealed to the planters more as a novelty than as a useful appurtenance to a well-equipped plantation. Most of them believed that the old way of cutting with a knife was well enough without introducing any new fangled ideas, except when the latter have been proven successful beyond peradventure. Mr. Paul deplored the lack of a growing field of cane in which to demonstrate the qualities of his invention. However, he had not intended to show his invention here until the same had been tried in Queensland fields by Dr. Maxwell, as the inventor relies upon his judgment as to whether the cutter is a successful competitor to the cane-knife as at present patented, or whether it is to be modified. Two years ago Mr. Paul conceived the idea of the cutter.

"I saw the loss in labor in swinging the cane knife up and down to get sufficient power to do an inch or two inches of work," said Mr. Paul to an Advertiser reporter after the exhibition. "I concluded that a tool could be made to do continuous work. I went to Philadelphia where I had the tool made. I then obtained patents, having no difficulty in obtaining them."

The cutter is what may be termed a pneumatic tool with a reciprocating piston striking 3,000 blows per minute on a shank having free play of half an inch. This works backward and forward. Into the shank a chisel is fitted. When the chisel is pressed against a stalk of cane the shank is pushed back against the piston which opens an air port and starts the piston reciprocating, consequently striking the shank. These continuous blows on the shank drive the chisel through the cane stalks.

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The air is supplied to the piston cylinder by a pliable tube, half an inch in diameter, at sixty pounds pressure to the square inch. A small portable oil engine and compressor, suitable to work ten tools, of five horse-power capacity and weighing a ton and a half, is carried on a wagon into any part of the field required.

The exhaust, after the air has done its work, is carried through the hilt-like handle and out of a vent which blows upon the face and body of the operator, Mr. Paul claiming that this keeps a laborer cool on the hottest days. The tool is made of steel throughout. The handle, conveniently shaped for grasping firmly with one hand, is attached to the cylinder of the tool having a steel bar, to the end of which is attached a concave plate fastened to a hinge, which fits on the forearm near the elbow and is strapped thereto. This takes the strain off the wrist and hand and enables the user to let go the tool when he desires to use both hands. One hand only is required to operate the machine, the operator working his arm as if using a carpenter's plane. The cutter is a valveless tool the piston working in the cylinder like a shuttle.

The planters after witnessing the operation of the cutter expressed a desire to learn of the results of Dr. Maxwell's experiments with the tool. If everything works satisfactorily, Mr. Paul will again go to Philadelphia, via Honolulu, and superintend the manufacture of the tools on a large scale. The models are now in the shops of the Philadelphia Pneumatic Tool Company.

HOWARD THE RENEGADE

Captured by the Third Infantry and Taken Into Manila.

MANILA, Sept. 18.—Lieutenant Hazard of the Third Infantry has brought in here Arthur Howard, the American deserter, who was recently captured by the lieutenant while in command of some Macabebes scouts in the island of Mindoro. He was placed in jail and will shortly be court-martialed.

Howard denies that he was ever an American soldier. He claims he was born in Spain; that his father was English and his mother Spanish, but that he espoused the cause of the Philippines. In 1896, after peace was declared, he said he went to Hongkong, and returned in 1898 as Aguinaldo's chief of artillery. While in that position, Howard also says, he made friends with many Americans before the insurrection, including General Green. He cast his lot with Aguinaldo at the time of the rupture with the Americans, and he says that he brought in sixteen American prisoners, under a flag of truce at Angeles, in September, 1899.

Howard denies that he commanded the force at San Mateo which killed General Lawton. He speaks like an educated Englishman. Lieutenant Hazard says he himself saw Howard at Angeles in 1899. Two former California volunteers today identified Howard as a deserter from their regiment named Walley of Company A, who deserted in 1899.

MANILA, Sept. 18.—Brigadier-General Kobbe and Senator Beveridge of Indiana left here today on board the transport Thomas. Three men have positively identified Howard, the deserter captured by Lieutenant Hazard in the island of Mindoro as being a man named Walley, who deserted from a regiment of California volunteers in 1899.

Pacheco, who succeeded Moxico as the insurgent leader in the island of Leyte, has surrendered with his entire force at Atienza. A small force of insurgents recently entered Taal, province of Batangas, and abducted the local President.

Steam Launch for Hilo.

A beautiful little steam launch has been unloaded from the big freighter Oregonian, which vessel is at present lying at the Railroad wharf. The launch, which is built by the well-known Racine Launch Building Company, is destined for Hilo where the owner, Mr. Louis Holbush, will have splendid chances for using her in the wide and placid expanse of water in Hilo bay. The launch weighs about 1600 pounds net.

CAME NEAR BEING A CRIPPLE. Josh Westhafer, of Longoote, Ind., U. S. A., is a poor man, but he says he would not be without Chamberlain's Pain Balm if it cost five dollars a bottle, for it saved him from being a cripple. No external application is equal to this liniment for stiff and swollen joints, contracted muscles, stiff neck, sprains and rheumatic and muscular pains. It has also cured numerous cases of partial paralysis. It is for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaiian Territory.

Senator Clark may buy Marcus Daly's Bitter Root farm in Montana.

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